Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Open Knowledge Commons and Yale University, Cushing/Whitney Medical Library

http://www.archive.org/details/whatasylumswerea02brow

WHAT ASYLUMS WERE, ARE, AND OUGHT TO BE:

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF

FIVE LECTURES

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE MANAGERS

OF THE

MONTROSE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BY

W. A. F. BROWNE, Surgeon,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MONTROSE ASYLUM, FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH, &c.

EDINBURGH:

ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK,

AND LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMAN,

LONDON.

MDCCCXXXVII.

EDINBURGH: PRINTED BY BALFOUR AND JACK, NIDDRY STREET.

THIS WORK

IS DEDICATED,

WITH SINCERE RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,

TO

ANDREW COMBE, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS;
AUTHOR OF "OBSERVATIONS ON MENTAL DERANGEMENT;"
"PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY, AS APPLIED TO HEALTH
AND EDUCATION," &c.

AS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

OF THE BENEFITS CONFERRED ON SOCIETY,

BY

HIS EXPOSITION OF THE APPLICATION OF PHRENOLOGY IN THE

TREATMENT OF INSANITY AND NERVOUS DISEASES;

AND

OF PRIVATE BENEFITS CONFERRED,

AS

THE MOST ENLIGHTENED PRECEPTOR, THE MOST DISINTERESTED

ADVISER, AND THE KINDEST FRIEND,

OF THE

AUTHOR.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE MONTROSE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

To the many obligations which you have already conferred upon me, is now to be added the permission to publish the following pages under your sanction and patronage. In offering them for your acceptance, as a very imperfect proof of the importance which I attach to the office to which you appointed me, and as an equally imperfect acknowledgment of my gratitude for the uniform kindness and support which I have received from you, I have to express the deep respect and admiration which I entertain for the anxiety which you have ever manifested, and the exertions which you have made, and are now making, to promote the happiness and cure of those lunatics whose interests are more immediately confided to your care.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Very much your obedient servant,

W. A. F. BROWNE.

Montrose, May 1837.

PREFACE.

My object in publishing the following Lectures, was to draw the attention of the public, and especially of those who are by profession engaged in, or who by philanthropy are prompted to, works of mercy, to the consideration of what has been done, and what remains to be done, for the relief of the most unfortunate of our fellow-men: of those who may be almost literally said to "sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death: being fast bound in misery and iron." My inducements to publish were, first, the countenance and encouragement which I received from the Directors of the establishment under my charge, to whom my observations were in the first instance addressed; and, secondly, the hope that a plain and clear statement of facts by a practical man might reach and influence those who administer either by their opinion or by their power to the necessities of the "poor in spirit." If my appeal should, even to a limited extent, excite the sympathy of those who are blessed with a sane, a benevolent, and a cultivated mind, and engage them as cordially in the attempt to ameliorate the condition of the lunatic, as similar, and even less clamant appeals have done in behalf of the slave, the oppressed, the destitute; little difficulty will be found in removing the evils, and in carrying into effect the improvements which I have suggested, and an amount of happiness will be secured to the objects of my solicitude which has hitherto been denied to them, but to which

they are as clearly entitled as the slave to freedom, or the poor to pity and relief.

I have no claim to originality, either in the design or the execution of the present production. A large portion of the volume refers to the past, and is necessarily occupied with historical details: that portion which refers to the future I have as scrupulously as was practicable collected and collated from the writings and opinions of others: and when presenting a synoptical view of the different forms under which mental disease may appear, I was indebted rather to the science upon the principles of which that arrangement was founded, than to any peculiar views or philosophical analysis of my own. To those who are acquainted with the doctrines of Phrenology, the extent of my obligations in this particular case, and throughout the work, will be readily recognized; and to those who are still ignorant of these doctrines, I have to offer the assurance that Insanity can neither be understood, nor described, nor treated by the aid of any other philosophy. I have long entertained this opinion: I have for many years put it to the test of experiment, and I now wish to record it as my deliberate conviction. While, however, I have constantly availed myself of the principles, I have avoided the phraseology of the science, first, because my original auditors were not, and my readers may not be phrenologists; and, secondly, and chiefly, because my object was not to advocate or promote particular truths, but to employ and apply these in the elucidation of the object in view, and thereby to place in as clear, and conclusive, and acceptable a manner as possible, the noble cause which I have undertaken.

CONTENTS.

LECTURE I.

WHAT IS INSANITY?

Page.

Erroneous views on the Subject—Propensities, Sentiments, Reflective and Perceptive powers—The dependance of these on Organization.—Derangement a disease of the Brain—The changes which occur in the structure of the Brain—Evidence that such changes take place—Extent of diseased action which constitutes Insanity—Description preferable to definition of the disease where the regulation of the internal economy of Asylums is concerned—Nosological classification of the varieties of the Disease—Arrangements of Arnold, Heinroth, and Author—Idiocy—Its four gradations—Fatuity, partial, complete—Monomania, erotic, homicidal and destructive, proud, vain, timid, suspicious, religious and superstitious, desponding and suicidal, imaginative, avaricious, benevolent, and affectionate—Incapability of perceiving the relations of ideas—Incapability of perceiving the relations of external objects—Incapability of perceiving the qualities of external objects—Mania, with and without increased activity—Conclusion 1

LECTURE II.

WHAT ARE THE STATISTICS OF INSANITY?

The numbers and distribution of Lunatics in Britain—Is insanity increased by civilization—Does it increase in a greater ratio than the population—Does it attack men of particular professions, or of particular ranks—Does it prevail chiefly under free, or under

Page.

despotic forms of Government—What period of life does it principally attack—Does marriage diminish the liability to the disease—Are Males or Females most exposed—What is the proportion of cures—Rate of Mortality—Does Insanity prolong or shorten life—Influence of season on Mortality—Diseases affecting Lunatics—Proportion of Furious, Paralytic and Epileptic, Fatuous and Idiotic, Dirty, Noisy and Suicidal Madmen—Lucid Intervals—Relapses—Complete isolation—Early confinement—Employment as a means of cure—Proportion of Lunatics that may be employed—Does it promote the cure?—The kind of occupation—Is it safe? 51

LECTURE III.

WHAT ASYLUMS WERE.

Character of System pursued previous to 1815—St. Vincent de Paul—Insane consigned to Monks—Lunatics set at large to beg—Lunatics in Gaols, in Cages, in Caves, in Dungeons—Associating of Lunatics with criminals—Modes of quieting Lunatics—"Muffling"—Modes of feeding Lunatics—"Forcing"—Death from this process—Lunatics in Hospitals—Four or five sleep in one bed—Confined in Venereal Wards—Lunatics in Workhouses—Want of Medical attendance, classification, comfort, and cleanliness in these establishments—Sale of Idiot children—Madhouses at Venice, Nantes—Confinement of sane individuals—Carelessness of Medical men in granting certificates—Unusual modes of coercing the Insane—Coercion required for the poor, but not for the rich—Coercion resorted to as economical—Lunatics exhibited for a sum of money; excited and induced to gorge themselves with food, or filth, for the amusement of visitors—Gangrene of extremities from cold—Insufficient supply of food, of clothing—No medical or moral treatment—Superintendence confided to ignorant and dissolute keepers—Terror as a remedy—Cruelty and immorality of servants—No separation of sexes—Unhealthy cells—Concealment of mortality—Deaths from fury of keepers and patients—Records burned to frustrate inquiry, &c.—A visit to Asylums as they were. . 98

LECTURE IV.

WHAT ASYLUMS ARE.

Page.

The old system not altogether exploded—Commencement of the present system—Liberation of Lunatics at Bicêtre by Pinel—The adoption of enlightened principles partial, but a desire for improvement prevalent—First recognition of humanity and occupation as means of treatment in remote times, in Egypt and Belgium—Present mode of treatment characterized by want of classification, want of employment, want of bodily exercise—Asylums insufficiently heated—Error of supposing Lunatics impregnable to cold—Inattention to personal comfort of Lunatics—Corporal punishment professedly abandoned; but cruelty in various forms still committed—Patients confined to bed to accommodate servants—Inadequate number of keepers—Coercion as a means of cure, of protection—Character and qualifications of attendants on Insane—Evils of indiscriminate association of insane—No wards for convalescents exists—Grounds for separating Lunatics—Erroneous views of moral treatment—Night visits—Mental anxiety and disturbance produced by the oppressive, harsh, indelicate or derisive conduct of keepers—Substitution of convalescent patients for keepers—Important duties imposed on this class of servants—Difficulty of procuring well-educated persons to undertake such responsibility—Exclusion, desertion of friends of Lunatics—Asylums ill-adapted for reception of rich—Luxurious diet—Indiscriminate diet—Solitary meals—Prejudices of public present obstacles to improvement—Examples—How are these to be removed? . 134

LECTURE V.

WHAT ASYLUMS OUGHT TO BE.

A perfect Asylum a Utopia—Belief of the inadequate provisions for the cure of the insane in asylums, general—Character of the physician—Benevolence, conscientiousness, courage—Intellec-

Page

tual qualifications—Site of an asylum—It may contribute to the cure of the inmates—Construction of the building—Size of apartments—Night-classification—Houses of one story—Dormitories—Night-keepers—Portion of asylum fire-proof—Padding of walls—Heating the apartments by the circulation of hot water—Clothing—Airing-grounds—Shrubberies—Gardens—Farm-employment of patients—Payment for labour—Classification—Religious worship and instruction—Fallacies in moral treatment—Dancing—Voisin's and Esquirol's establishments—Asylum at Sonnenstein—Library—Asylums at Naples, at Hartford, United States—Visit to an asylum as it ought to be. 176

LECTURE I.

WHAT IS INSANITY?

Erroneous views on the Subject.—Propensities, Sentiments, Reflective and Perceptive powers.—The dependence of these on Organization.—Derangement a disease of the Brain.—The changes which occur in the Structure of the Brain—Evidence that such changes take place—Extent of diseased action which constitutes Insanity—Description preferable to definition of the disease where the regulation of the internal economy of Asylums is concerned—Nosological classification of the varieties of the Disease—Arrangements of Arnold, Heinroth, and Author—Idiocy—Its four gradations—Fatuity, partial, complete—Monomania, erotic, homicidal and destructive, proud, vain, timid, suspicious, religious and superstitious, desponding and suicidal, imaginative, avaricious, benevolent, and affectionate—Incapability of perceiving the relations of ideas—Incapability of perceiving the relations of external objects—Incapability of perceiving the qualities of external objects—Mania, with and without increased activity—Conclusion.

Gentlemen,—The pages which I am about to submit to you, and subsequently to the public, possess one quality which many regard as a merit, but which I am inclined to think is a misfortune. It is that of originality. No attempt, so far as I know, has yet been made to condense, in a plain, practical, and still popular form, the results of observation in the treatment of insanity, for the specific and avowed purpose of demanding from the public an amelioration of the condition of the insane. The motives which have actuated me in bestowing a very careful, and, I humbly trust, a candid examination on the subject, have been a profound sympathy for the misfortunes of the insane, and a keen feel-

ing of indignation that these misfortunes should often be multiplied through the apathy, or ignorance, or cruelty of those who have it in their power to become benefactors, in the noblest sense of the term, and in the noblest cause which can arouse virtuous ambition. Should this attempt to enlist in that cause the feelings of justice and mercy in every bosom, in any degree succeed, as by the blessing of a just and merciful God I trust it may, and should the cry for improvement in public Asylums be raised where hitherto the silence of indifference has reigned, the only reward which I covet will have been obtained.

What is insanity? The question may be put and answered in two senses; either philosophically or practically; either as directed to ascertain the actual condition of the mind which constitutes disease, or to determine that amount of diseased action which compromises the safety of the sufferer, and justifies legal interference. Our chief concern is with the aspect which the disease presents, after the law has interfered. In order to arrive at just conclusions on such a subject, it is incumbent to understand something of the nature, the powers, and the laws of the mind while in possession of health and vigour. This is generally overlooked in the investigation, and the verdict of the public and of a jury is as recklessly and ignorantly pronounced respecting mental strength, as if the points at issue were the discovery of the perpetual motion or the utility of a comet. It is not to be expected that either of these tribunals should be composed of metaphysicians; but it is highly desirable that every man, qualified by his station in society to judge or legislate in such matters, should be competent by education to found and form his judgments on a knowledge of what consciousness and observation shew to be the laws of our spiritual nature. So vague are the ideas generally entertained, or, rather, so destitute is the great majority of even educated men of any ideas or definite opinions as to mental

philosophy, that very recently the capability of repeating the Multiplication Table was gravely propounded in an English court of law as a test of sanity. This looks like satire on the reputed money-making propensities of this nation, but the proposal had no such origin. And to prove how momentous the interests are which hinge upon a clear comprehension of what insanity is, it may be mentioned that in the very case where this arithmetical crux was suggested, immense property and the reputation and affections of many individuals were at stake.

So far as our present purpose is concerned it may be sufficient to know, that the mind consists of four classes of powers. The first of these are mere instincts or impulses, manifested by us in common with the lower animals, capable of being directed by reason, or the moral feeling, to great and noble ends, but in themselves prompting merely to love, to combat, to acquire, and so forth. The second class comprehends the sentiments where there is a vivid emotion superadded to a propensity to act; among these are feelings of pride, vanity, veneration, hope, &c. The purely intellectual powers constitute the third class. By them we recognise the relations of ideas, of the impressions of the mind itself; we are enabled to trace effects to their causes, to ascertain the difference or agreement of propositions, and to conduct what is commonly called a process of reasoning. In the fourth class are the observing powers, those by which we perceive the qualities and relations of external objects.

Now it appears that all these feelings and faculties are gradually developed and that they gradually decline; that they are weak in infancy, strong at maturity, and again weak in old age; that their evolution and decay correspond with the changes in organization. Farther, it has been ascertained, that the condition and intensity of these powers is influenced by the state of the body, by external and internal stimuli; that in certain affections of the nervous sys-

tem, as intoxication, their energy is impaired; and that in certain other affections, as phrenitis and ramollissement, their operation is altogether destroyed. Lastly it is proved, that the integrity and health of these powers depend upon the structure of the brain and its coverings; that if this organ be prevented from attaining a certain size, no mental manifestations appear; that if by accident or disease, the nervous mass should be directly or indirectly injured, these manifestations are diminished in number, impaired in strength, or annihilated. In what manner this connexion between mind and matter is effected, is not here inquired into. The link will, perhaps, ever escape human research. Enough has been disclosed to teach us the importance of recognising the connexion, and of making it the foundation of all inquiries into the nature of mental alienation, and of all attempts to improve the condition of the insane. From the admission of this principle, derangement is no longer considered a disease of the understanding, but of the centre of the nervous system, upon the unimpaired condition of which the exercise of the understanding depends. The brain is at fault and not the mind. The brain is oppressed by blood; it is irritated; it is softened; and the ideas are confused, the feelings exalted, because that part of the system with which their healthy manifestation has been associated in this world, has undergone an alteration. But let this oppression be relieved, this irritation be removed, and the mind rises in its native strength, clear and calm, uninjured, immutable, immortal. In all cases where disorder of the mind is detectable, from the faintest peculiarity to the widest deviation from health, it must and can only be traced directly or indirectly to the brain. The change may exist in its own structure, or in distant organs which influence its condition, but that which renders it impossible that the mental operation should be continued with regularity, or equanimity, is to be referred to the brain. For

example, if a blow is received on the forehead, the skull is depressed, the brain is lacerated or contused, and the individual passes at once from the possession of a sound and powerful reason, from a clear and correct perception of the position which he occupies, the plans he has formed, and of the knowledge and energies he can put forth, into a dark fatuity, a bewilderment of thought, an ignorance of all he has done, can do, or is required to do. Here the two facts of cerebral mutilation, and of deprivation of intellect stand so distinctly in the relation of cause and effect, that all men are accustomed to regard them, and are warranted in regarding them in this light. Again, if the dissolute and reckless debauchee persevere for long years in the practice of gratifying his palate, and destroying his digestive powers, and keeping his nervous and circulating systems in a state of excitement, alike inimical to virtue and to health, the first indication of the interruption to his enjoyments, and of the incursion of disease may be in the stomach. Uneasy sensations, pain, disorganization will attract his attention; his reason will in vain attempt steadily to contemplate his situation, his fears are up in arms, the whole mind totters and ultimately falls. After a few years of raving madness, or helpless idiocy, he dies. On dissection, the stomach may exhibit traces of deep-seated, long-continued morbid action, the obvious consequences of frequent exposure to stimulants. But will this be the only lesion discoverable? Can such changes, which are found to follow other causes without disturbing the functions of the brain, in this particular case produce insanity?—Experience proves the reverse of this. In, or around the brain will be detected some obvious alteration of structure, with the existence of which health was incompatible. The incessant determination of an accelerated or vitiated current of blood to the head, or the condition of the nervous system consequent on repeated intoxication, accounts for the production of this alteration. Occasion-

ally, cases occur where the lesions are very slight, have been overlooked, or, according to some authors, have not existed. The disease, in the latter case, is called functional, or is supposed to depend upon some change in the proportion or qualities of the elements of which the brain is composed, not appreciable by our senses, nor detectable by chemical agents. Neither of these explanations is satisfactory. The prevailing opinion at present is, that no cases do occur where no pathological condition can be observed: that those recorded owe this feature to the negligence or ignorance of the narrator, and that, should such cases really exist, the brain must be affected similarly to the rest of the body in fever, where the alterations are evanescent, disappearing on the extinction of life. But what does history contribute to the settlement of the question. Greding noticed thickening of the skull in one hundred and sixty-seven out of two hundred and sixteen cases, besides other organic disease. It ought to be observed, that Greding was in search of *a particular* morbid appearance. Davidson, of Lancaster Asylum, in the examination of two hundred cases, scarcely ever met a single instance in which evident traces of diseased action were not found. Dr. Wright, Bethlem, dissected one hundred cases, and saw disorganization of the brain, &c. in all. Dr. Haslam, St. Lukes, says, insanity is always connected with organic changes. Georget, Falret, Voisin, Cox, Crighton, Crowther, Burrows, &c. entertain the same opinion.

Insanity, then, is inordinate or irregular, or impaired action of the mind, of the instincts, sentiments, intellectual, or perceptive powers, depending upon and produced by an organic change in the brain; the extent of the disease corresponding to the extent of the destruction or injury of the nervous structure.* It is here particularly worthy of notice,

* "A great error has arisen," says Newnham, "and has been perpetuated even to the present day, in considering cerebral disorder as

that being strictly a bodily disease, the nature, intensity and aggravations of insanity must be regulated, in a great measure, by the relation of the brain to the other organs of the body, and the relation of both of these to external agents: and that if such a dependence exists, an equally intimate connexion must be concluded to obtain between the means of cure and the state of these organs and external agents.

But, in determining what treatment ought to be adopted in cases of lunacy, how is the degree of diseased action to be estimated, or rather, what departure from the healthy standard is to be recognised and treated as disease? There appears to be a necessity for some estimate of this kind, however vague, and upon whatever principles founded, in every case where confinement is advised, or resorted to. But, first, is there a healthy standard, or if there be, how is it to be ascertained?

In the well known trial relating to the lunacy of Miss Bagster in 1832, Dr. Haslam gave two rather startling answers when urged by Mr., now Sir F. Pollock. He is reported to have said, "I never saw any human being who was of sound mind;" and subsequently, on being pressed hard for a more explicit statement, he concluded, "I presume the Deity is of sound mind, and *he* alone." This is

mental; requiring, and indeed admitting, ONLY of moral remedies, instead of these forming only ONE class of curative agents; whereas the brain is the mere ORGAN of the mind, not the mind itself: and its disorder of function arises from its ceasing to be a proper medium for the manifestation of the varied action and passion of the presiding spirit. And strange as it may seem, this error has been consecrated by a desire to escape from the fallacies of *materialism.* Yet it is manifest that they alone are guilty of the charge of attachment to materialism, who consider the disorder of the cerebral functions as *mental,* for then, indeed, the brain must be *mind itself,* and not simply its organ."—*Christian Observer,* vol. xxix. p. 266.

next to asserting that no palpable distinction exists, no line of demarcation can be traced between the sane and the insane. It must be confessed, that the line is either ideal or purely geometrical. If the two most widely separated conditions of mind, its greatest strength and serenity, and its most abject imbecility or fury be contrasted, the distance appears enormous and impassable; but if we gradually recede from these extreme points towards the medium, it will be found, so imperceptibly do the distinctive marks disappear, and so insensibly do eccentricity on the one hand, and enthusiasm on the other, blend together, that the task of declaring this to be reason and that insanity is exceedingly embarrassing, and, to a great degree, arbitrary. People have puzzled themselves to discover this line, a *terra incognita*, in fact, which does not exist; the mind being susceptible of as many shades of difference in the strength and relations of its powers as the body; and the attempt being as feasible to define the precise health-point in the one as in the other. Another enigma has been propounded of somewhat similar import. An enigma which Œdipus could not have solved. It is to establish a definition of insanity. That is, to discover one form of words expressive of the nature of a hundred different things. I humbly think, that however interesting and edifying these investigations may be to mere philosophers, the philosophical practitioner ought to make the inquiry invariably bear reference to the question, whether isolation would be for the benefit of the patient. The criteria, however, in forming a judgment are supposed to be various and adequate. Is a man able to manage his own affairs, is he violent, virulent, extravagant or troublesome? are the questions addressed to medical witnesses. It is rarely demanded, whether confinement will conduce to the restoration of health. That incompetency for business, or irritability, do occasionally require the interference of the law, may be true. Property and the

public peace of society must be protected. And where either the one or the other is threatened, or disturbed, no difficulty can be experienced as to the propriety of coercing the violator. Insanity is evidently the cause of such outrages, and insanity of a kind that cannot be efficiently treated without isolation. But even in such cases, the offender sometimes proves to be a delinquent: a criminal rather than a lunatic, and an Asylum becomes more of a penitentiary than an hospital. This is a minor evil. A much greater results from the universal application of such tests leaving lunatics at liberty, and incarcerating sane, or comparatively sane, individuals. This will be better understood from the following illustrations. The cunning vindictive maniac, for example, may be perfectly competent to conduct mercantile, or even more complicated affairs, with ability, he may even prosper in his enterprises; and yet his treatment of those dependant upon him, of all who may have offended him, of all whom he suspects, may be marked by the maliciousness of the demon, and the indiscriminate ferocity of the maniac. He, if subjected to such tests, may never be suspected, until some out-burst of fury, when he is deserted by his habitual caution, consigns those around to death or misery. This man ought to be confined, but escapes, until the evil is done. Again, the man who from natural inaptitude to details of business is incapable of conducting his affairs advantageously, may be in all other matters rational and praiseworthy: he may be a good mechanician, an artist, a man of strong affections and irreproachable manners. This man ought to be free, but being subjected to the same tests, is confined, until his whole mind is as much enfeebled as his business powers. All chances ought certainly to be in favour of the lunatic; for a greater injury is done by the sacrifice of one sane individual, than by the freedom of many lunatics. The test ought to be as general as possible, and to have reference not to the abstract question of what insani-

ty is, but to the probable consequences which may accrue from the declaration that it exists in every given case.

Entertaining these opinions then, in place of endeavouring to define, I have described the different forms which insanity assumes, believing that by such a course the interests of science and of humanity will be better served, than by straining after what the failure of all previous writers nearly proves to be a nonentity.

As an enlightened system of classifying lunatics must depend on the accuracy of the classification of the varieties of the disease with which they are affected, I have here presented three: the most ancient, at least the most ancient which has any pretensions to be complete, the most recent, and the best. We shall adhere to the latter.

I. Arnold's Table of the Species of Insanity.

- I. *Ideal.*
  - i. Phrenitic.
  - ii. Incoherent.
  - iii. Maniacal.
  - iv. Sensitive.
- II. *Notional.*
  - v. Delusive.
  - vi. Fanciful.
  - vii. Whimsical.
  - viii. Impulsive.
  - ix. Scheming.
  - x. Vain or Self-important.
  - xi. Hypochondriacal.
  - xii. Pathetic.
    1. Amorous.
    2. Jealous.
    3. Avaricious.
    4. Misanthropic.
    5. Arrogant.
    6. Irascible.
    7. Abhorrent.
    8. Suspicious.

II. *Notional* continued.

9. Bashful.
10. Timid.
11. Sorrowful.
12. Distressful.
13. Nostalgic.
14. Superstitious.
15. Fanatical.
16. Desponding.

XIII. Appetitive.

II. Heinroth's Division of Insanity.

I. Disorders of the Moral Dispositions.

1. *Exaltation, or excessive intensity.*
   Undue vehemence of feelings, morbid violence of passions and emotions.
2. *Depression.*
   Simple melancholy, dejection without illusion of the understanding.

II. Disorders of the Understanding, or intellectual faculties.

1. *Exaltation.*
   Undue intensity of the imagination, producing mental illusions and all the varieties of monomania.
2. *Depression.*
   Feebleness of conception; of ideas.
   Imbecility of the understanding.

III. Disorders of voluntary powers, or of propensities, or of will.

1. *Exaltation.*
   Violence of will and of propensities; madness without lesion of the understanding.
2. *Depression.*
   Weakness, or incapacity of willing.
   Moral imbecility.

Note.—To these unmixed forms others are added under each division, displaying combinations of several simple varieties.

III. The Author's Arrangement.

I. Idiocy. Non-development of faculties.
   1. Gradation. Non-development of all the powers.
   2. ~~~~ External senses developed.
   3. ~~~~ A propensity or affection developed.
   4. ~~~~ An intellectual power developed.

II. Fatuity. Obliteration of Faculties.
   1. Partial.
   2. Complete.

III. Monomania. Derangement of one or more faculties.

SECTION I.

1. Satyriasis.
2. Homicidal and destructive.
3. Proud.
4. Vain.
5. Timid.
6. Cunning and suspicious.
7. Religious and superstitious.
8. Desponding and suicidal.
9. Imaginative.
10. Avaricious.
11. Benevolent or affectionate.

SECTION II.

12. Incapability of perceiving relations of ideas.
13. Incapability of perceiving relations of external things.
14. Incapability of perceiving qualities of external objects.

IV. Mania. Derangement of all the faculties.
   1. Mania with increased activity.
   2. Mania with diminished activity.

I. Idiocy. The first of these classes comprehends the manifestations of all those unfortunate beings, who, dead to sensation, or, with the external senses perfectly faithful and active, appear to possess no mind to which the impres-

sions thus received can be communicated, or one so closely assimilated to that of the lowest gradations of animal existence, that the impressions pass away without becoming objects of thought, or causality, and without calling forth a single propensity or sentiment. The mind may not be, nay rarely is, so utterly undeveloped as this description would convey, but, while there may remain an attachment to some favourite place or person, or a delight in harmonious sounds, or constructive powers, or the irritability of anger, every other faculty is blotted out: no appeal can be made to reason, no progress can be made in education, there is, in fact, nothing to educate. So great, occasionally, are these privations, that the individuals cannot articulate, nor acquire language, and literally do not differ, we repeat, from the lower animals, with which they delight to associate.* Hitherto these helpless creatures have been permitted to remain at liberty, the sport of fortune or of their own imperfect instincts and ill-regulated passions, the prey of the designing, the butt of the idle, or the cruel. According to a public print,† two individuals of this neglected class who had long roamed through Rosshire, quarrelled, fought, one died of the wounds received in the struggle, and the other was, of course, consigned to prison. This took place in January 1835.

Rational and true humanity would have suggested their protection from these sources of pain and annoyance by seclusion, where their humble and limited wants might be supplied, their wishes, so far as might be compatible with their safety gratified, and all the vegetative happiness of which they are susceptible, secured.

There are, however, gradations in the scale of idiocy. Certain individuals advance farther towards the maturi-

*Art. "Idiotisme," by Esquirol, Dict. des Sciences Med., vol. xxiii. —Pinel on Insanity, Eng. Trans., p. 126—169.—Voisin, Journal de la Société Phrenologique de Paris, April 1835.

† Scotsman, January 1835.

ty of mind than others, and yet fall infinitely short of what our intellectual nature is intended to be, and even what the most neglected and degraded sane individual actually is. The lowest state in which humanity appears, is when neither reason nor sensation has been bestowed. Where the imperfect being does not appear to be conscious of light, or sound, or hunger, and where sleep and a swaying motion of the body alternate, during the long protracted lifetime which many of these unfortunates are required to endure. The next gradation is where the external senses exist, but without the co-existence of any faculty by which the sensations thus obtained can become objects of reflection. The individuals of this class prefer light to darkness, experience great pleasure from odours, and occupy a great part of their time in moving their hands along smooth surfaces, an act which in the child is supposed to contribute to the idea of extension. The third gradation consists of patients, who, besides exercising their senses, contract affections, display desires, and feel the first throbs of ambition. The last gradation is, where in addition to these feelings, there is a certain, but very contracted power of ratiocination, a facility in acquiring a mechanical art, or an aptitude for arithmetical or mathemacal studies, without any corresponding evolution of the other powers of mind.

II. Fatuity is generally the effect of apoplexy, chronic inflammation of the membranes of the brain, or of some signal alteration in the texture of the nervous substance. The extent to which such deviations from the healthy condition of structure may be borne with impunity, has not been ascertained. But whenever both hemispheres are implicated, and the parts affected are actually disorganized, the annihilation, or, to avoid any mistake as to our meaning, the suspension of mind inevitably follows. It should be understood that these alterations are general and not local, or are at

least of such a nature as to affect the whole of the contents of the encephalon.

The progress of the malady is often slow, always insidious. Half a lifetime may elapse, marked by gradually increasing inconsistencies and imbecility, which are kindly attributed to humour or eccentricity, before the understanding is suspected to be undermined, or the glaring approach of a second childishness be more than surmised. When the keen and easily awakened sensibility of affection is struck by some unusual petulance, loss of attention, or inability to exercise judgment, the source may be conjectured, but some momentary gleam of returning reason, or the occurrence of circumstances where, from there being no demand for intelligence the mental weakness may not be betrayed, will lull the fears to sleep, and not until after repeated follies and irregularities, does the truth, that an utter obliteration of the faculties is on the eve of taking place, become manifest. Even when succeeding another form of derangement, which very frequently happens, the decay steals on as insensibly as the approach of old age. The amount of deprivation can only be measured by comparing distant periods. Furious mania is probably more exposed than other varieties to this termination. The change in this case is indeed astounding: when the outrageous, ungovernable desperado loses his attributes one by one—suffers first the extinction of the memory of his grievances, then of the inclination to hate or injure, and ultimately sinks into complete tranquillity and reverieism. Men of genius often share a similar fate, and from a similar, though, in their case, a voluntarily incurred affliction. They overtax, exhaust, and destroy their powers. And the contrast here is still more distressing. The brilliant wit, the impassioned orator, even the calm philosopher become dotards, imbeciles, puling children, and by their own act, by their own ignorance of the mind, which they pretended to improve and ennoble.

Fatuity may be partial or complete. It may comprehend one or all of the intellectual energies, and enfeeble all or destroy all. The powers may remain, but their strength, and especially the strength acquired by cultivation, is gone. They no longer act in concert; and the indistinct description of a discovery in mechanics, or a transaction in business, is associated with a prayer, or a passionate ejaculation. Some solitary power, or accomplishment, or favourite train of thought occasionally lingers behind the rest, or survives their destruction. Imbecile weavers are sometimes met with, who occupy themselves with the trade in which they have been originally trained. Musical imbeciles, and affectionate but one-ideaed imbeciles might be mentioned, who diffused a happiness around them which they did not feel, and from their peculiarities created a bustling and merry activity among their companions in which they could not participate. But as great infirmity of frame, in the majority of instances, accompanies fatuity, a more insurmountable obstacle is opposed to such manifestations than even the intrinsic decrepitude of the mind itself. Dementia and general paralysis go hand in hand, and patients borne down by such complicated misfortunes, are seldom able to leave their beds or chairs.* From this circumstance, and from being at once harmless and independent of society from the extinction of their social powers, a separate ward is appropriated to their use in many hospitals, where their existence glides on towards its peaceful but humiliating close, undisturbed by cold, or hunger, or darkness, or pain, or any of the few strictly animal irritations of which they are susceptible. Notwithstanding the apparently hopeless condition of patients labouring under fatuity, cures occasionally take place. Their rarity may be gathered from the fact, that of 518 cures effected at Charenton, only four of those restored had been fatuous.

* De la Paralysie considerée chez les Aliénés par L. F. Calmeil.

III. Monomania. The attempt to reduce the tints, and shadings, and combinations of tints which meet the eye, to the rudimentary colours, must appear to the unscientific impossible. In the same way to a stranger who examines a populous asylum, and perceives the thousand modifications of disease of the moral sentiments and feelings which are there presented, a classification of these under some ten or twelve primitive powers or states of mind, must appear sufficiently daring. Yet by the aid of a careful analysis this may be readily done. You will not find the delusions of two madmen alike, is a common remark. True, the particular succession of ideas will not and cannot be the same, for that is determined in each case by education, pursuit, and extraneous circumstances; but the source, the emotion, by which these ideas are suggested, and in consequence of the derangement of which they are morbid, will frequently be found to be identical. One man conceives himself to be our Saviour, another that he is Louis XIV.; the first rails against his imaginary persecutors, his fellow-patients, whom he designates unbelieving Jews; the second pays court to the chambermaid as Madam de Maintenon, or mourns over his defeat at Blenheim; the one walks about without shoes or stockings; the other has turned his coat inside out as a fitting vestment for royalty. Two cases can scarcely be imagined more remote in their characteristics; but if the deportment of each be traced back—if the assumption of elevated rank, the mock dignity, the hauteur, be analyzed, excessive activity of the feeling of self-esteem, accompanied by an inability to perceive the relations subsisting between the impressions in the mind and real circumstances, will be discovered to be the ultimate cause, and adequate to account for all the phenomena. Pride acting in the one case, on dispositions originally religious, and strengthened by cultivation; and pride, acting in the other, on the ambitious longings of an enthusiastic spirit. If all cases of insanity be

dealt with in a similar manner, the specific distinctions shrink within a very small compass.

Before proceeding to sketch a few of the distinctive marks of the varieties of monomania, it is expedient to warn you that this term is generally understood in a sense altogether unphilosophical. It is applied to cases where there exists only *one* delusion. And it is intended to imply the disease of only one power. Should a man declare himself to be Julius Cæsar, and be clear, and consistent, and cogent on all other points, he is called a monomaniac, and is concluded to possess all his powers sane and sound, except the feeling of pride. The conclusion is erroneous. Pride communicates nothing more than a vivacious, an intense feeling of haughtiness and disdain, a desire for exaltation ; but the delusion whereby this desire is gratified, on a supposed metempsychosis into the body of the Roman emperor, must result from the diseased action of the intellectual powers,—from an incapability, in fact, of perceiving the relations of ideas. A feeling cannot give an *idea* that a man is a different person from what he actually is. The word, then, is not here restricted to one delusion, but means the disease of certain classes of mental powers, in contradistinction to mania or disease of the whole.

Sect. I.—1. *Satyriasis.* The first form of Monomania, to which it is necessary to advert, is Satyriasis, or inordinate sexual desire uncontroled and incontrolable by any governing power within, or by admonitions, threats, punishment or coercion. This loathsome and most humiliating spectacle is fortunately rare, and occurs in consequence either of organic alteration in the brain, or of a long course of debauchery. We forge the bolt that is to destroy us. The history of mental disease reveals awful truths. And one of these is, that the mind may be trained to insanity, to destroy itself. And by the wise and ever just arrangements of Providence the punishment is proportioned

to the offence, the effect corresponds in nature and in degree to the source from which it originated, the awards of justice are inflicted on the criminal by means of the very weapon with which his offence was committed: he cultivated his passions and propensities, and these, on arriving at the maximum of their energy, destroy him. Nay more, it would appear that the lower the propensity to the gratification of which his other powers have been but ministers, that the more gross and injurious the violations committed against the powers which regulate his own being, or connect him with his fellow-men, the more signal and striking is the termination to such a career, the more grovelling and disgusting the condition to which the offender is reduced. Has sexual appetite polluted and paralyzed his mind? He becomes the victim of a loathsome species of mania, to characterize which we have been obliged to borrow the name of a fabulous monster from the Roman mythology.

The erotomaniac is generally furious and inaccessible to any moral influence; the mind is concentrated upon one point, and, as is always the case when profoundly affected, is blind and deaf, and closed against every less powerful motive. Sometimes there is mere sallacity attended by shame at the degradation of such an enslavement,—a conviction of the diseased condition of the feelings,—a struggle to resist the incursion of the attack, and long intervals of health. All objects which address, excite the propensity; all alterations in the functions of the system which tend to produce plethora or irritation, and all associations which divert the mind *from* occupations purely intellectual, are calculated to give force to the disease. Conceive, then, the situation of a maniac of this description in an institution where there was no separation of the sexes, little attention to the connection of the nervous system with the other functions, and no employment. Instances of pure monomania of this kind are certainly rare; but the inordinate

desire is often exhibited where other morbid feelings have the predominance and give a name to the disease. Here the regulating faculties are extinct, or suspended, and the passions assume the sway as the only, or most energetic mental impulses remaining, in the same way as a craving for food, or pleasurable sensations, rise above the general wreck in imbecility. Certain powers only, however, may suffer obscuration. The suggestions of these, although undiseased, become vitiated by the over-ruling propensity; they become instruments at the disposal of a mightier energy; they are bent from their natural course and directed to objects, and visions, and hopes, and fears, which sympathize with the impulse. Recollections, in themselves pure and connected with periods or events long antecedent to the commencement of the disease, are inextricably mingled with the existing gross conceptions. Trains of associations which originate in subjects the most remote from lasciviousness, and appear to tend towards an elevation of sentiment, are found actually to terminate in and to inflame the feeling. The dreams are voluptuous. Even the automatic movements of the body are indelicate or indecent. The terminations of this form are three. The victims are either cured, sink into fatuity, or exhibit symptoms of another and more benign species of insanity.*

2. *Homicidal*, or *destructive mania*, is asserted to be more prevalent in this country than elsewhere. Were we inclined to form our opinion on the revolting descriptions contained in a book, once too popular, we might conclude every second or third madman to be ferocious, sanguinary, a maimer, a murderer, or a parricide.† But this is not a correct exposition of the case. The Asylum from which

* Dictionnaire de Médecine, Art. "Satyriasis," "Folie," vols. xix. and viii. Buffon, vol. i. p. 222. Smellie's translation. Heckar, Epidemics of the Middle Ages, p. 105.

† Sketches of Bedlam.

these sketches were drawn was a receptacle for criminal lunatics, and, to a certain extent, adhered to the old regime of manacles and punishment which render men furious and dangerous. Our national character may render us more prone to this than to other forms of alienation; and the present demoralised habits of certain sections of the population, their dog-fights, bull-baitings, pugilistic contests, and so forth, may assuredly predispose to the excitement of the very lowest passions; but my own experience would lead me to believe that homicidal mania is as frequent in France at least as in Britain. The lowest and least formidable degree of this malady is an irresistible inclination to destroy clothes, furniture, every article that will tear or break. This instinct attends the acute stage of many species of mania, but I here speak of it as idiopathic and permanent. A man who was otherwise tolerably well, once told me that the only words he liked to use, and the only things he liked to do, were "crush, smash." The second variety is where the patient is incorrigibly quarrelsome; where he seeks grounds of dispute and antagonists; throws all around into turmoil and confusion, and will fight with his shadow rather than allow his aggressive powers to continue dormant. The third variety combines with these qualities an indomitable hatred to human life; the thirst for blood is insatiable, and every other feeling seems subdued by the desire for victims.

In many countries and codes of law the majority of those horrible atrocities which place man below the level of the tiger are attributed to madness, and their perpetrators are committed to the charge of the physician instead of the executioner. For a long period the Romans had no law against parricide. They thought the crime impossible. That the insane have been immolated as criminals there exists too melancholy proof; and whenever an adequate motive is wanting to explain the commission of such an act, or where the act is opposed to the generally prevailing motives of the

actor, it is certainly humane and just to consider him as irresponsible.* Without entering into the legal question, it is necessary to observe that there exist very marked differences in the mental condition of individuals instigated by this blind impulse. There is the intense desire to kill; but at the same moment a sympathy for, a wish to save, and an effort to warn the intended victim. There is this desire without any such sympathy, but attended with a violent internal struggle to resist the temptation. And again, there is the desire unmitigated either by sympathy or struggle, burning for gratification, pausing, it may be from fear, but ever watching for opportunities. Examples of these distinctions occur every day. Dr. Otho of Copenhagen relates that Peter Nielson, the father of seven children, *was seized with a desire* which he felt he could not resist to destroy four of his children, whom, nevertheless, he tenderly loved. He took them to a turf pit, and after passionately embracing them, pushed them into the water and remained until he saw them drowned. Esquirol had a patient who acknowledged that he experienced a desire to shed blood, and especially that of his own friends, to whom he was, notwithstanding, much attached. He deplored the tendency; but could only frustrate his own designs by crying, when the fit returned, "Mother, save yourself, or I will cut your throat." The third degree may be illustrated by the history of a man given by Dr. Caldwell. He had been guilty of *nine* murders, the whole of which he acknowledged he had committed from an inherent love of slaughter. The flowing of blood he declared to be "delightful to him." To such desolators, or rather to the absence of any attempt to distinguish and separate them from their less blood-thirsty or vindic-

* Simpson on Homicidal Insanity: Appendix to Necessity of Popular Education. Archives de Médecine, vol. viii. p. 177. Georget's various Medico-legal works. Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Legale, vol. xv. p. 128, and vol. xvi. p. 122.

tive associates, is the loss of life in asylums to be referred. Within the last twenty years, two medical men and many keepers and patients have been sacrificed from this cause.

The secondary incentives to, or reasons for such desires, are very numerous. One deadly blow is inflicted to save the soul of the sufferer, another is given to rid the world of a monster, and a third that a sacrifice may be offered up for the sins of all concerned. The effect which companions entertaining, and known to entertain such designs, must produce upon those labouring under the mania of fear or despondency, must be most distressing. To have the keen, cruel, blood-thirsty gaze of the glaring eye: the grinding teeth, the clenched hand, and the threats of vengeance of such a being constantly obtruded on the attention, might excite madness. It may be supposed that patients of this disposition are beyond the pale of humanity—beyond the reach of art, or of alleviation. It is not so. They may be, and often have been, humanized. By aiding the sympathy, the virtuous resolves and sane convictions during the struggle—by binding the mind to a certain routine of purely intellectual or mechanical tasks, and thus excluding the operation of the propensities, these unfortunates have been reclaimed, have been intrusted with instruments which might have served to wreak their fury, and finally have been replaced in that position in society from which they had fallen.*

3. *Monomania of Pride*, &c. There may be in this variety either the exaltation of the emotion of self-conceit—the deep and impregnable notion of superiority, and indifference or contempt of all that is beneath, or that does not minister to egotism, or to the affairs of the egotist,—or there may be these feelings, coupled with delusions as to the character,

* Médecine Legale relative aux Aliené's et aux Sourds-Muets par J. C. Hoffbauer, p. 135.—Note sur la Monomanie Homicide par M. le Docteur Esquirol.

circumstances, rank and claims, upon which this pride is based. The self-satisfaction may be felt, the inattention to business, the squandering of property, and other irrational acts, may be resolved upon by the lunatic in his own proper person, or as a king or a conqueror. The latter is the most frequent form. There is, however, in the most pertinacious contenders for imaginary rank, no loss of the consciousness of personal identity. The individual may conceive himself to be Socrates or Sappho, a prince or a philosopher. He may conduct himself with all the dignity, and speak and think, as far as his abilities admit, in keeping with the assumed character, and spurn the slightest insinuation that Socrates is dead, that he himself is A. B., or that there is no real ground for his pretensions. But should his friends be presented to him, they are recognized and received as such: or should old scenes and former associations be recalled, he will uniformly place himself in the same relation to these as when they were previously before his mind. He will, for example, readily describe how Socrates sold a sheep to C.D., or took a dose of medicine at a certain time, and in a certain place, but will never dream of referring the sale of the sheep to the pastures of Mount Hymettus, or the swallowing of the drug to the prison of the Acropolis. I have under my care a female, who declares herself to be the wife of George III.; but then it is as Queen Elspeth, born in the parish of Benholm, that she ascended the throne. The proud maniac, where his peculiar reveries or hallucinations are not combined with other feelings, is generally silent, and is regarded as sullen. He is wrapped up in the magnificence of his own importance and authority, or in the contemplation of his own attributes. He is independent of the world's humility or kindness: he feels himself immeasurably removed from its approaches, and despises the trifles which engage its inhabitants. But he is not unapproachable. Regulate your advances by the prevailing feeling of his mind, which

must be the foundation of all intercourse; put into your addresses that respect and deference which he demands; appear by the tone and style of your remarks to admit the point at issue between him and the sane part of the community, and you will perhaps find him a condescending patron, an adviser, or a protector. His happiness resides in thoughts of personal magnificence: he is, therefore, concluded to be selfish. But it is not the selfishness of aggrandizement or monopoly. His most marked symptom indeed is, that within himself centre so many excellencies, that he can dispense with all the ordinary objects of man's desire and ambition. He neglects his dress, he is solitary, he seeks no kindness; for what avails the foreign aid of ornament, or companionship, or attention, to one who possesses unbounded wealth, a descent of twenty quarterings, the wisdom or the eloquence of all antiquity, everything, in short, which nature or fortune could bestow. Such are his delusions: they may, nay, must be varied, by the constitution and cultivation of his mind; but they will be found to revolve without deviation round one point, the feeling of pride. The ease with which such patients are bent from their own purposes towards those of others, by persons who understand the human mind, and can use their knowledge practically, is beautifully shewn in a statement of Pinel's. He had no less than three Louis Sixteenth's in Bicêtre at one time. Their majesties unfortunately met in the court-yard: a dispute ensued as to the right that each respectively had to the title which they all assumed: and as a scuffle appeared likely to take place, the matron interposed, took one of the disputants aside, and said with great gravity, "How happens it that you should think of arguing with such fellows as these, who are evidently out of their minds? we all know well enough that your majesty alone is Louis Sixteenth." The appeal produced the desired effect on each

real sovereign in succession, each retiring triumphant and supreme.*

As a cause of insanity, wounded self-love, under the different aspects of disappointed ambition, jealousy, and insult, is prolific. Of 492 cases given by Esquirol, sixty-one, or about one-eighth, were attributable to these states of feeling.†

4. *Monomania of Vanity.* Consists in an irrepressible craving for praise, homage, and admiration. This is the original germ; but from this there spring a thousand grotesque manifestations of the appetite and the modes by which it shall be gratified. The actions of the great are imitated, their manners travestied, and there is an affectation of all accomplishments and virtues, with the view of extorting approbation. The courteous bow, the rakish swagger, the ostentatious display of a scrap of old ribbon, are all intended to excite astonishment and admiration. The mind's errors all tend towards what is called eclât: they bear reference to the judgment of the world. The vain lunatic often suffers a moral metamorphosis as well as the proud; but when imagination has suggested the delusion of being some very important personage, it is not enough: the qualities upon which this importance depends must be exhibited in order to attract notice. If the idea of a celebrated singer has predominated, the harshest notes will be screamed out in the hope of an encore: if the maniac be converted into a Demosthenes, you are assailed with the most incoherent, but probably the most impassioned harangue that ever fell from the lips of the most enthusiastic and successful orator: if a person of fashion be imitated, rags are arranged in their

* Pinel on Insanity, p. 96.—Davies' Trans.

† Observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity, &c. By Thomas Arnold, M.D., vol. i. p. 251.

most elegant folds—ribbons, and stars, and orders, load the breast—there is the mincing step, the stoop, the lisp—all the frivolity of the character: if kingship be personated, it will be popular kingship; for although legitimacy may suffice the proud, popularity, or living in the hearts of the people, will alone satisfy the vain maniac. He is a cringing beggar for the smallest mite of respect.

Females are more subject to this description of derangement than males: and the French hospitals are crowded with examples. These facts are accounted for by the strength of the feeling of vanity in the female sex, and by the injudicious encouragement which it receives from the present state of society. The misery of this class of lunatics is often extreme. They demand a tribute which is never paid, and which it might prove injurious to pay. Their disappointment is acute. They are discomfited to find that their loathsome rags are not regarded as cloth of gold, their croaking voice as melody. This discomfiture may be turned as a weapon against the disease.*

5. *Monomania of Fear.* The agitation of fear and anxiety frequently produces the monomania of fear; but the designation here used refers to the nature, and not to the origin of the complaint. Its essence is vague, exquisite terror. It may be definite, and have an object, real or imaginary, frightful or not; or it may be an irrepressible apprehension of present or prospective evil, without any conception of what is feared, or why it is feared. The object dreaded, when there *is* one, is external and connected with certain persons, events, or influences; or it is internal, a part, a condition of the diseased mind itself. Hence, there is the fear of some persecutor, plot, or awful calamity; or the mind quails at its own resolves, at what it is, at what it may

* Pinel. Quoted by Dr. A. Combe.—Observations on Mental Derangement, p. 174.

become. Haunted by self-created torments, the lunatic spends his days in seeking protection, in attempts to escape from the incubus of ever-present danger—his nights in the anguish of abandonment and despair. The wailings which are heard in asylums, are oftener the petitions of the terror-stricken for succour, or inarticulate cries of consternation at what is seen, heard, or felt—than shouts of defiance, or expressions of sorrow. The timid are likewise the most sleepless inmates; the night comes to them with its awe-inspiring darkness and silence, but not with its repose. The furious exhaust their muscular powers by their struggles during the day, and obtain the deep sleep of fatigue; but the timid know no remission of misery, even during their disturbed slumbers—for their terrors rise up before them as vividly in dream as in their waking thoughts. The things dreaded are proteiform. Occasionally, the same delusion, be it a spectre, or the deep laid plan of a conspiracy, will remain for months or years. More generally, every circumstance is successively construed into a source of alarm, until no impression reaches the mind, save through this distorted medium.

Fear is well known to render the system defenceless in the case of contagious diseases; and while it actually causes many attacks of insanity, it predisposes to a still greater number. What I mean is, that the suspense, the apprehension, the actual terror incidental to many situations of life, sap the foundations of mental strength, and leave the nervous system a prey to the exciting causes of mania. It appears that of nearly five hundred cases of insanity depending on a moral cause, forty-six or one-eleventh proceeded from terror. A fact not less illustrative of the influence of fear, is drawn from the history of the French revolution. Females, although they did not share so prominently in the dangers of that period, could not escape from the panic and misery which it created. They heard the howling of the

tempest, though they felt not its fury. They had husbands, children to be guillotined, property to be confiscated, ties, and hopes, and happiness to be sacrificed. The consequence was, that an infinitely greater number of those who were pregnant at the time, gave birth to idiots, or children who afterwards became lunatic, than during times of order and tranquillity. The year 1793, in which the most frightful events of this convulsion took place, was likewise remarkable for the number of suicides. Fear is known, by those who have studied the feelings under which self-destruction is attempted, to be one of its most frequent causes. Strange to say, the apprehension of death itself leads to this act. "It would seem," says Reid, "as if they rushed into the arms of death in order to shield themselves from the terror of his countenance."* Now, in Versailles, a town, the population of which even now does not exceed 30,000, and where the Revolution may be said to have commenced, and upon which it repeatedly recoiled from the capital, not less than 1300 suicides occurred during the year mentioned.† Public events, or private misfortunes often determine the character of the object feared. Dr. Voisin affirms, that in France, those who formerly would have trembled at ghosts, the guillotine or Robespiere, now fear the police. The timid maniac is little susceptible of cure; but his sorrows may be soothed; his desire for society and protection may be opposed to his imaginary horrors; and the distraction of having something to do may be made to counteract the delusion of having something to fear.‡

6. *Monomania of Cunning and Suspicion.* Wonder is often expressed that madmen should say such shrewd, and

* Reid's Essays on Hypochondriasis.

† Art. Suicide, Dict. des Sciences Med. Burrow's Commentaries, p. 438.

‡ Perfect—Annals of Insanity, p. 243. Guislain, Traité sur les Phrenopathies, &c. p. 122.

do such cunning things. Those who have felt any surprise at a circumstance so common, are ignorant, first, that the powers which give shrewdness may remain uninjured while all the others are extinct; and, secondly, that cunning, the wish to mystify, deceive, or conceal, and likewise the suspicion that deceit is practised or designed, is itself a modification of madness. We believe the terms cunning and suspicious to be convertible; for in mania, as in the healthy discharge of the mental functions, he who is disposed to over-reach is jealous of the intentions of others, and while shrouding his own feelings and projects, makes every effort to penetrate those which he suspects. The cunning maniac places no confidence in any one friend. He sees a sinister meaning in every act; he gathers insinuations from every word; he is the victim of some plot, the meshes of which surround him, but which he will break through and baffle. He will outwit all machinations. If a smile appears on the face of a companion, it is held to be a secret sign. If a letter is delivered in his presence, he is certain that it implicates him in some mysterious transaction. He glories in circumventing, in assuming an aspect different from the true expression of his feelings—in concealment and insincerity. His friends are his dupes; and while he writhes under the idea of their falsehood and connivance, his delusions revert to schemes by which they may be deceived in retaliation. If in confinement, he may disturb the concord of a whole asylum, by disclosing conspiracies and schemes, and snares which have no existence but in his own suspicion. He will bend every energy to escape, and will display a great deal of ingenuity in devising the means. An old spoon will assume the office of a key to open the door; a few stray threads will be converted into a rope to scale the walls, and some propitious moment will be chosen for the enterprise. The apartment, bed and wearing apparel of such a Mephistopheles will afford ample proofs of his dominant propensity. Every

thing will be hidden. Whatever he does will be attempted in secrecy, and the success of a stratagem will prove the maximum of enjoyment. Although men so actuated cannot well understand open dealing, candour and disinterested kindness—all marks of which they will believe to be the mask of a selfish purpose—yet they are accessible in many ways. Flattery, humanity, honour, command, may all, in different cases, find a responsive feeling in their breast. They may even be cajoled, deceived into an exercise of reason, although this should be the last resource. When cunning is associated with malicious or suicidal intentions, the case is distressing. A lunatic affected in this manner, known to cherish a design to destroy himself, and deprived of all ordinary means of executing his purpose, triumphed over all these obstacles in the following manner. He complained of a total want of sleep, restlessness, and headache. An opiate was prescribed. He every evening received about a grain of opium, and after a show of reluctance, put it into his mouth. He did not, however, swallow it. By retaining it in the mouth until his attendants left the room, he at last accumulated nearly a scruple, swallowed the whole, and died.*

7. *Monomania of Religion and Superstition.* The engrossing sentiment in this variety is a blind devotion and awe; the delusions rest upon the relation which the patient holds to Deity, his laws and providence, and to other supernatural beings. Acts of worship, really solemn, extravagant or horrible, according to the extent of the disease or the character of the other predominating feelings, are often attendant on the paroxysm. Vision seeing, miracle working, claims to the possession of the divine afflatus, are among the symptoms. The belief that as a missionary, a preacher, or a prophet, he is to achieve the conversion and regeneration of mankind,

* Esquirol, Des Illusions chez les Aliénés, p. 16. Guislain, p. 194.

is ever before the philanthropic, while his personal interests and salvation are the cherished hope of the selfish maniac. The vagaries of the vacillating powers often lead the individual back to some far distant period in the progress of religion; and standing on a heap of rubbish, he imagines himself a heroic Hebrew fighting for his faith on the crumbling battlements of Jerusalem; or, transported to the palmy days of Rome, he declares himself to be the head of the church. In the majority of instances the delusion bears a resemblance to any recent demonstration of enthusiasm, or to any description of fanaticism which may be current. When I studied at Salpetrière, the Jesuits were in deep disgrace; the St. Simonians were popular and fashionable; and almost all the religious maniacs admitted, laboured under the impression that they were Jesuits or St. Simonians.* The minor features of this kind of derangement differ in different countries, and as it occurs in different sects: the insane Catholic enfeebles his body with stripes and penance; the insane Protestant is more contemplative, but in essential points the disease is the same in both. When complicated with the belief in the visitation, or interference of spiritual existences, fear may or may not be experienced. This is determined by the courage of the party, or the attributes of the being conjured up. The demon may be met by execrations, or shouts of joy, this matters not; the deviation from health consists in the firm conviction that the eye sees what is the shadowy creation of a distempered fancy, and that the heart feels the inspiration and strength of divinity when it is agitated by its own erring suggestions. Lunatics affected in this manner appear to be supremely happy. The very intensity of their feelings protects them against anxiety or depression. They believe that their constant humility and adoration will be rewarded; that they are favoured more than

* 1832.

other men, and that their communication with higher intelligences is proof and foretaste of this. This fine spun tissue of error cannot but yield joy and security. There are, accordingly, few suicides from religious Monomania. Occasionally they do occur, and under circumstances which correspond to the peculiarity of the individual or of his situation. A Venetian shoemaker conceived that he was destined to be a sacrifice for the human race. He prepared and planted a cross, procured a sponge, nails, spear, and in fact imitated the representations of the death of our Saviour so often seen in Catholic countries. He wounded his side, transfixed his feet and hands, and then raised himself up to the cross by some mechanical contrivance, and hung impaled for upwards of twenty-four hours before he was discovered.

Wherever lunatics are collected together, a great many cases are always designated religious, and supposed to be attributable to enthusiasm. This partly proceeds from the difficulty of obtaining correct information as to the history of each case, and partly from the philosophical blunder of concluding that in insanity the cause is invariably of the same nature as the effect. We are the more anxious to expose this error as it seems to set limits to religious instruction, to the cultivation of pious dispositions, and to cast a doubt on the propriety of the promulgation of certain high and holy principles of our faith. Now all men must, and practically do, admit that the kind and degree of religious training should be adapted to the capacity and the education of the proselyte. By forgetting this principle, this "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb;" and by treating the desponding and presumptuous, the weak and the strong understanding alike, madness may have been produced. Yet even after allowing this system all the evil influence it can possibly possess, and adding to it the injurious effect of the theological speculation in which the ignorant engage, the cases of insanity produced by these means are comparatively

few. Burrows states that no case of mania resulting from a religious source ever fell under his notice which could not be referred to the conflict accompanying a *change* of opinion in religion.* To every one who can analyze this proposition, it must be clear that the tendency to insanity is given by the change, by the overthrow of long established principles, and not by the nature of the thing *from* or *to* which the change is effected. A change in politics or fortune would be equally prejudicial. Scepticism produces a greater number of maniacs than enthusiasm. The authority just quoted appears to coincide in this view, as he affirms that the cases of which he speaks were developed during the interval of doubt occurring between the relinquishment of old, and the adoption of new principles. But to appeal to facts. Esquirol states, that of 492 patients insane from moral causes, in nine only could the alienation be traced to religious fanaticism. This calculation was made in France at a period, it is true, when a moral pestilence had swept the feelings and symbols of Christianity from the land. Previous to this period, that is, during the desecrations of the revolutionists, the proportion was greater, Pinel attributes 25 in 113 cases to fanaticism. But now, when the ordinary tone and character of society and its institutions have been, to a certain extent re-established, that proportion has scarcely at all increased. Of 528 cases admitted to Charenton, from 1826 to 1832, produced by moral causes, only 24 arose from "exalted devotion." In Holst's tables, only 28 of 384 cases are traced to this cause. In this country, statistics are very deficient. Of 40 cases in a neighbouring institution, not one is referred to this origin. But I am convinced from observation, that although this *cause* does not operate more powerfully, the number of religious maniacs is greater in Britain than elsewhere. The explanation is obvious. Re-

* Burrow's Commentaries, p. 38.

ligion has here its due exercise and awful importance; the mind is trained, thinks and feels under its influence; and when from misfortune or ambition, or physical injury, the place of reason is usurped, it may always be predicated, first that the delusions which succeed will correspond to the natural disposition, and secondly to those impressions which have been most powerful and permanent; and hence there are not a greater number of maniacs; but there are a greater number of maniacs exhibiting a certain class of delusions, because our countrymen are, whatever may be their errors, naturally and habitually devout.*

8. *Monomania of Despondency and Suicide.* This form is often classed with religious mania upon the very inadequate ground that the patient may accuse himself of inexpiable guilt, of having offended God, and therefore despond. But the derangement consists in the depression and prostration of energy; the delusion of criminality, &c. follow, and are adduced but cannot be received as reasons for the disquietude. The simplest form in which morbid despondency is manifested, is as a want of confidence in the talents and prospects which previously had been regarded with satisfaction; an utter abandonment of hope, a miserable lethargic despair. There is no delusion or incoherence present; there is a settled and horrible conviction of the approach of ruin and desolation, to which the mind gives itself up, against which it can make no effort, but for which no cause, not even an imaginary one, can be assigned. This, when an individual has the fortitude to control, or the cunning to conceal the expression of the full extent of his sufferings, or when they do not interfere with the common affairs of life, is called lowness of spirits. It ought to be regarded and treated as insanity, and not dreaded as its forerunner. For it is at this stage that suicide is resorted to. Should this not be the case,

* Perfect, Annals of Insanity, p. 87. Arnold's Observations, p. 228.

specific hallucinations may speedily appear, and the agony of mind will be indured as a consequence of bankruptcy, the unfaithfulness of a friend, the persecutions of enemies, or the ravages of an incurable disease. No demonstration of the untenableness of such grounds, no picture of brighter and happier circumstances will avail to refute or encourage. The sufferer clings to his hoarded misery. There is generally great loss of physical strength in cases of this kind; and the pale, emaciated countenance, dull and sunken eye, and listless dejected form, tell as plainly as the querulous complaint, or the long intricate description of sorrows and anticipated evils, to what class the patient belongs. These unfortunate beings are often persecuted by their fellow-maniacs, and have real added to imaginary sources of uneasiness. I have conjoined the cognomen of "suicidal" with this species of madness, because the propensity to self-destruction appears more frequently in the desponding than in the religious, the suspicious, or even the homicidal maniac. In a table given by Professor Casper of Berlin, 103 cases of suicide are attributed to mental affections; 30 of these may be classed under this head, and 32 under that of fear and despondency combined. In the same table, containing in all 412 cases, the causes of which were known, a corroboration of the opinion that suicide is rare among religious maniacs is found, one case only having followed religious excitement.* In Paris where there have been 3185 suicides in ten years, and the annual mortality from this cause now amounts to 477, M. Guerry, the eminent and accurate writer on the statistics of

* A somewhat different result appears to have been recently arrived at by Dr. Sc. Pinel. He has published a table in which 11 of 125 cases of suicide depended upon religious excitement. His conclusions are, however, much less valuable and satisfactory from his having taken a particular class of suicides, that in which the attempt was unsuccessful, as the ground of his observations. But even waiving such an objection, the proportion is still small.

crime, says that gambling, and of necessity the defeated hopes and dejection which it entails, produces a greater number of self-inflicted deaths than any other cause. He hazards the opinion that it is almost the sole cause.* Next to despondency, offended honour and domestic disappointments appear as the most fertile source of suicide. But such reasonable causes do not always exist; a mere disgust at life, an uneasy sensation, a disturbed digestion may be conceived by the unhinged mind sufficient to justify the act. Such reasons have been acknowledged by those who retained intelligence to know and describe their intentions; and it should be recollected that in proportion to the impairment of intelligence, the danger increases, for to him who cannot distinguish the real position in which he stands, who cannot estimate either the present or future consequences of the act, and who is wholly delivered up to one series of ideas, or to two, pleasure and pain, the most insignificant event, the most ridiculous and incongruous motive, may precipitate the attempt. The desponding maniac consequently requires unremitting attention. No ordinary precaution will frustrate the success of his designs, for every object may by ingenuity be turned into a means of destruction; and the moment, apparently the most inauspicious, and from that reason the least suspected, will be chosen for the purpose. For years will such a design be cherished in silence, until the fears and care of those around are lulled to sleep, and then executed.

I have noticed a very interesting fact connected with the utility of isolation and superintendence in this variety. We learn from Guerry that suicides are annually effected in Paris in the proportion of one to every 3000 inhabitants. This takes place among individuals accredited sane, and in possession of many of the things which endear the continuance of life.

* Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France. The statements of M. Brouc, Annales d'Hygiène Publique, vol. xvi. p. 243, do not countenance this view.

Esquirol states, on the other hand, that among 12,000 lunatics confined at Salpetrière, during a series of years, and exposed by their malady to constant temptations to escape from suffering by death, only four suicides took place; that is, one in 3000. The proportion is apparently the same; but the advantages of restraint, and the actually low rate in asylums must become manifest, when the circumstances of the cases and the conditions of the persons compared are considered.*

9. *Monomania of Imagination.* This may be defined the mania of accomplishments. It is displayed in attempts to do every thing, and a pleased conviction that every thing is done perfectly. The maniac is a poet, a painter, a mathematician, as the case may happen, he pants after excellence, and struggles indefatigably to attain it; he writes verses which would disgrace a valentine; he scratches hideous figures on the wall, his calculations cover every slip of paper; these efforts of his genius do not satisfy his longing after immortality, but he is resolved to improve. He lives in an atmosphere where the distorted objects appear to him of gigantic size, sublime magnificence, and surpassing beauty. Every thing with him is superlative. This is the madness of Don Quixote. He does all odd and eccentric things to satisfy his humour, and if reprimanded for his extravagances, he will, in all probability, reply in some impassioned strain to the lady of his love, or to the keeper, as Shakspeare or the Emperor of Morocco. He literally

> "Finds tongues in trees, sermons in stones."

He is, to use a word in a new sense, a transcendentalist. His reasonings are so subtile as to escape the ordinary power of the mind's eye; and his refinements upon excellence would astonish an optimist. His plans for human improvement are original, and on the grandest scale. Whatever is new he

* Burrow's Commentaries, p. 412.—Perfect's Annals, p. 26—297. Falret du Suicide et de l'Hypochondrie.

prizes, and, in fact, his grand desire and delusion is to act differently from the common herd, in order to do it well and with eclât. This, in less marked outline constitutes the oddities and eccentricities of society. A Frenchman passed twenty years in cogitating a plan whereby the whole human race could be accommodated under one roof in one sumptuous building. The rulers were to reside in the centre, and the nations over which they presided were to radiate in their various interminable abodes from this point. His calculations and arrangements for this vast pantisocracy were repeated again and again, but on his pulling down his house in order to apply these practically, his splendid visions were dissipated by confinement. The disease evidently consists in the inordinate activity of those feelings called romantic which aim at an unreal, a perfect state of existence, without any counterpoise on the part of reason. Poets and novel writers have certainly done, or attempted to do much towards the elevation of the human race; but over the unprepared, ill-balanced and sanguine mind, their works exercise a pernicious dominion, and sometimes cause the madness now delineated. In the Charenton table, thirteen cases are traced to novel reading.*

10. *Monomania of Avarice.* This is not simply the vice of the miser in excess. There is the propensity to acquire, by any means, legitimate or otherwise, as well as the propensity to hoard. The day-dreams of avaricious lunatics are all directed towards wealth, property, or aggrandizement in some shape. Their air castles are built of gold. But although panting after riches, they may be styled omnivorous: they will derive pleasure from receiving or taking any article without reference to its nature or value. The only condition necessary to secure this gratification being, that the

* Tuke, Description of the Retreat at York, p. 182.—Perfect, Annals, p. 47.—Guislain sur les Phrenopathies, p. 204.

coveted possession is not theirs, but is about to become theirs. They only, of all men, have discovered the philosopher's stone; every straw and rag and pebble becomes precious, is transmuted into gold, or silver, or gem, when it passes into their hands. Did they actually possess this flux, their belief would be justifiable, that they are owners of half the land in the kingdom: that the occupants are appointed by them as agents; that their food is served on plate and china; and their straw pillow filled with rubies. The rooms they inhabit are littered, their clothes are loaded with collections of indescribable trumpery, which they hold to be of incalculable importance. If possible these treasures are concealed, and the hiding places would puzzle a French police agent. The point of the shoe, the lining of the coat, the sleeve, the mouth, even the stomach, are made depositaries of these ill-gotten gains. They, of course, make no use whatever of such acquisitions; it is the act of accumulating which constitutes their happiness. The pocket-handkerchiefs of every one who visited a large Asylum disappeared, no one could imagine how or where. At last they were discovered bound round the waist of an avaricious maniac, who had abstracted them so dexterously as to have eluded suspicion, and who, though from his notorious character he was searched every night, had outwitted the inquisitors by placing the stolen goods next his skin. Stealing is delightful to these men; they rob their fellow-patients, seize upon everything within their reach, and boldly justify their conduct on the ground that all they have taken is theirs *de jure*. In the supposed plenitude of an ample fortune, such men are sometimes generous. They offer to pay the board of all the patients, and the wages of all the servants in an asylum; or present you with bills for an enormous amount, sometimes for your own behoof, more frequently for their own. For the last five or six years a patient has regularly, every week, presented the physician at Charenton with

scraps of paper, designed to meet all the disbursements of that vast institution. It is almost needless to say, that this class of patients may be bribed to do any thing.*

11. *Monomania of Benevolence and Affection.*—Even the unrestrained exercise of the powers giving a name to this variety must be classed with madness. It may be described as an over anxiety for the welfare of the whole human race, or for that of the narrower circle of friends and acquaintances. A visionary who neglects his own duties and concerns in order to eradicate poverty, and sickness, and sorrow from the world, or gives up his soul to anguish, because the attempt has failed, and the mother who, distracted for the safety of her children and acquaintances, can neither act, nor think, nor sleep, because she cannot relieve them from some evil or misery of which they do not complain, and by which they are subjected to no annoyance, are both instigated by similar morbid feelings. The affectionate maniac is a melancholy spectacle. There is a nobleness and magnanimity in his phrenzy; he strips himself of his clothes; he starves for days in order to relieve the supposed wants of his associates; his mind teems with projects to alleviate their condition, to render them happy; or he wanders about declaring that his whole kindred is destroyed, or in misfortune, and searches for their mangled bodies in every hole and crevice. They often look upon themselves as physicians, nurses, or overseers of the poor, and the asylum, or their place of abode whatever it may be, as an hospital, or house of refuge, where they are commissioned to diffuse comfort and contentment. Such ministrations are often highly beneficial; but so far as the kind ministrants are concerned, the labour never ends, for they never fail to detect new wants and require to devise new methods to relieve them. Men of this stamp often

* Guislain, Traité sur les Phrenopathies, p. 209. Esquirol, Des Illusions chez les Aliénés, p. 18.

squander a noble fortune before confinement is resorted to. As it is they who see the want and not the objects who feel it, the charities which they bestow must be indiscriminate. "To endow a college or a cat," affords to them nearly the same satisfaction. This, however, is the most pleasing view of the case. They are generally rendered unhappy by the delusions of wretchedness which are ever before them, but which they have no means to alleviate, and bemoan the hard fate of being unable to execute the munificent and merciful behest for which they were sent upon earth. Or, torn by apprehensions for the misfortunes of friends, by disappointment from their want of affection, and by grief from their ingratitude, they commit suicide.*

Sect. II.—12. *Incapability of perceiving the Relations of Ideas.*—The second section relates to disturbance of the reflecting and perceptive powers, and the first division of it to the incapability of perceiving the relations of ideas. This disorder of the thinking, may be consentaneous with the perfect health of the emotive or feeling part of our nature. The man who cannot recognise the relevancy of the most obvious argument, or the agreement or disagreement of two of the simplest propositions, may experience no exaltation or depression of his sentiments; may act with the same integrity, love with the same fervor, and hope and fear as intensely as if no change had taken place. Popularly it is named confusion of ideas. The diseased process seems to consist of the following steps. The mind receives perceptions accurately. The senses convey their reports with the customary clearness and fidelity, and the representations of the external world are accordingly exact, and known and acted upon as exact. The suggestions of the propensities are neither exaggerated nor irregular, and they impel to cer-

* Perfect's Annals, p. 54.

tain actions, become objects of thought and memory, without any interruption to the laws by which such conditions are regulated. But at the point where the mind seeks to arrange, contrast, compare, or analyze the ideas thus acquired, the error which constitutes derangement occurs. The qualities which associate or separate ideas are no longer appreciable, and reasoning is at an end. For example, vision has at some period made an individual acquainted with the effects of galvanism upon others, the image conveyed to the mind was at the time distinct and correct, and the recollection preserved of it is equally so. At the same, or some subsequent period, misfortunes have assailed this person and produced all the pain of disappointed hopes and aggrieved self-love. Now the calamities were real; the melancholy and wounded pride were no more than proportioned to the circumstances which called them forth, and the impressions of these states received and retained were true indices of the existing feelings. But when the maniac thinks of galvanism, there is probably suggested some portion of his own distressing history; he does not and cannot see that these events have no possible connexion; they immediately become objects of reflection, finding them associated, he believes them to be connected, and the issue may be, I shall assume that it is, a conviction that the galvanism was the *cause* of his ruin; that the contortions which he witnessed in the subjects of this experiment, upon which his attempt at ratiocination is founded, were proofs that the process of destruction was going on in them; that the uneasiness which he experienced on recalling the past is the thrilling and tingling sensations communicated by this agent; that every man in pain and poverty is galvanized; that the nation is on the eve of bankruptcy, and that galvanism is at the bottom of it. The total absence of concord, connexion, or sequence in these thoughts, the inability to assort, if such a vague expression be admissable, the classes of ideas before

the mind according to their qualities and natural order, is the principal feature of this form of insanity. The incoherence of maniacs often depends on this cause; it is that plausible incoherence, however, which seems to have a meaning could it but be discovered. Men so affected may continue to mingle with society and to be useful citizens; when confined, so much of the mind remains vigorous and sound that they may, with perfect prudence, be intrusted with even responsible situations in the management.

But the disease is occasionally more limited in its scope than what I have described it. The incapability to perceive relations being apparent only when certain classes of ideas are presented to the mind. Such is the case of Matthews, who imagined that he was the victim of what he learnedly called "pneumatic chemistry." By means of this tremendous agent, mercenary blood-hounds employed to torment him, though residing at a distance, introduced notions into his brain, intercepted the communication between his brain and heart, distended his nerves with gas, and so forth.* Of the same kind is the case of the clergyman who believed that he had lost his rational soul, refused to join in worship as an act of impiety for a being destitute of a spirit, and who, in dedicating a book of great merit to the sovereign of the time, subscribes himself as one "who was once a man, and of some little name, but whose thinking substance wasted for seventeen years, and is now utterly come to nothing."† Both of these men retained sufficient intelligence to perceive the relations of other ideas, or were, to vary the expression, rational upon all other subjects.‡

13. *Incapability of perceiving the relations of external objects.* A man cannot divest himself of the belief that the house which he has inhabited for years has changed its po-

* Haslam's Illustrations of Madness.

† Conolly's Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity.

‡ Burrow's Commentaries, p. 299. Guislain, 310.

sition, that the windows are diminished or increased in number to a frightful extent, that the trees planted by his own hands, and firmly rooted and flourishing for years in the same spot, move off suddenly in various directions, crowd together, or circle round him in the mazes of a dance. He hears the most ravishing melody, or the harshest discord emanating from every object around; voices address him, and counsel, or threaten him, where there is no tongue to speak. But during all this the mind may be very sceptical of the reality of the appearances presented to it, and is only startled into an unwilling and conditional belief by the difficulty of answering the question, can I doubt the evidence of my own senses. But there is more than the senses at fault. The powers which take cognizance of their reports must be diseased. For we are well assured that, from the nature of vision, the retina must receive the picture of the errant house as it is, that the actual number of windows must be depicted, and that the impressions corresponding to sounds which reach the mind do not reach the ear. It is in the combining these, the faithful communications of sense, that the infidelity is committed. The idea of a house may be well defined; but the idea of the relation which the house bears to the surrounding trees, &c. is vague, indistinct, or erroneous; the idea of windows may be clear, but the interminable multiplication of these is the result of the diseased conception of that idea. There is no fear, or superstition, consequent on such extraordinary visions as that described, the patient supposes them to be the real, everyday working of nature, and neither looks for, nor detects in them magic, nor divine interposition. The delusions of the superstitious maniac conjure up objects which do not exist, the present class see real objects through a false medium. The individual mentioned may be found to reason sensibly on all subjects abstracted from external objects, and to act as if his house were a fixture, and the trees budded and blossomed in their

original soil. The man who saw in his own house the Inquisition, and in his chairs the instruments of torture, but acted as if he never had heard of St. Dominic or the rack, was a complete exemplification of this malady.*

14. *Incapability of perceiving the qualities of external objects.* The mind, otherwise unimpaired, sees a hunting field, for instance, the horses, the dogs, and the sportsmen, of gigantic or microscopical size; they resemble mammoths or ants at full speed; the colouring of the scene is uniform, a brilliant scarlet, perhaps, or it is infinitely varied. The individual thus affected either cannot perceive the quality of an object at all, there is a suspension of the power to do so, as where no impression is communicated to the mind by several colours; or the quality is perceived in an imperfect and erroneous manner, as when objects appear larger or smaller than their actual size; and grotesque shapes occupy the place of familiar pieces of furniture.† A great inaptitude is likewise felt to arrange all the visual impressions into one whole, they start up contrary to the will, in irregular succession, and as isolated sensations, so that the hallucination, besides being a hallucination, is a thing of shreds and patches. When this species of madness is accompanied by bodily uneasiness, these morbid perceptions are extended to the personal condition and feelings of the lunatic, and he declares his head to be a lantern, his body red-hot, or made of glass. A royal maniac conceived himself to be a tea-pot. Saussure believed that he had increased to so enormous a size, that he could not pass out of the door of his apartment, and caused the partition to be taken down in consequence. I have under my care a sturdy soldier, metamorphosed by his own disordered perceptions into a louse; and Zimmerman

* Esquirol, Des Illusions chez les Aliénés, *passim.*

† Phrenological Journal, vol. viii., p. 44. Phrenological Transactions, p. 209.

mentions a lunatic who, supposing himself a barley-corn, was terrified to venture into the open air lest he should be picked up by the sparrows.*

IV. MANIA may be defined the irregular action of *all* the mental powers. Its ravages are not confined to certain groups of feelings or perceptions, to associations more or less extensive, but spread to all. They may not be all equally injured; but so deeply rooted is the perversion as to enfeeble that which it does not overthrow. The ideas are chaotic, but amid the confusion there may be observed the struggle of maddened propensities and extravagant feelings, and the jarring of the elements of memory and perception. The recollection of some scene long past is mistaken for a present impression, there is a want of discrimination between what is reflected and what is felt; the passions are involuntary; anger bursts forth without provocation; sorrow arises the next moment, terror succeeds without a single cause for alarm, and the whole terminates with the loud hollow laugh of brutal merriment. There are three things to be considered here. First, the want of power to control or direct the mental operations. Secondly, the absence of all harmony or sequence between these operations. And, thirdly, the incessant activity with which these operations are carried on. To this last consideration have all the other phenomena been referred. In whatever way induced, whether by wine, emotion, or disease, excessive activity is known to affect the propensities and feelings by increasing their excitability and by rendering their suggestions intense, irresistible, and involuntary, and, in some cases, if the cause continues to exist, permanent. Upon the reflective and perceptive faculties the effect of hyperactivity is altogether different. Carried

* Esquirol, Des Illusions chez les Aliénés, *passim.* Perfect, Annals, p. 333, &c.

beyond a certain point, it disturbs, impedes, or arrests the healthy operation of the understanding. The excited judgment may attempt to compare two facts, but the laws under which such a step can be made are abrogated. The whole of the intellectual powers are simultaneously active, and, in place of two, there are twenty propositions to be examined, each of these being distorted by the medium through which it arrived, and withal, neither the power to exclude what is extraneous, nor the power to perceive what is essential to the examination, remain. The violent excitement of the propensities must materially contribute to this disturbance. The process of intoxication amply illustrates the explanation given of the psychological cause of mania, the excessive simultaneous activity of all the mental powers. The drunkard, as he swallows repeated draughts of some exciting liquor, under its influence waxes valiant, or vain, or generous, according to his character. His wrath is fierce, his mirth boisterous, his kindness overpowering. Every sentiment is extreme. This is clearly a description of the irrepressible activity of the propensities. Gradually, and in proportion to the augmenting intensity of the emotions specified, the ability to perceive the merits of an opinion is affected; then the perceptive powers fail, and double vision and erroneous impressions of all kinds follow. The total confusion of mania closes the scene. What tends not a little to give force to the comparison here instituted, and to shew that the states compared are to a certain extent identical, differing only in duration, is the great development of physical strength and insensibility to pain which occur in both. The maniac is in most cases furious as well as incoherent. His strength is tremendous, and cannot be restrained or subdued by ordinary means. It is not, however, necessarily exerted for malicious purposes, otherwise death and desolation must follow his track, and the coercive measures so long recommended might appear to be justified. Passive as well

as active strength appears to exist in maniacs. Many bruise and lacerate their bodies, either with a stoical indifference, or with an expression of delight. A sect of insane fanatics at one time occupied much attention in France, who endured all kinds of torture without a murmur, and among other ingenious contrivances for immolation, they received blows on the back, limbs, &c., from sledge-hammers, which, so their historians tell, would have crushed a stone wall to powder. These symptoms all bespeak increased activity; but there is also a species of mania with diminished activity. Under this denomination are included cases where the propensities are in abeyance or extinct, while the powers purely intellectual are diseased with increased activity. The combination of fatuity of the propensities with incapability of perceiving the relations of ideas or things will convey a notion of this form of disease. There is the same incoherence, preposterous grouping of recollections and actual impressions, as in the preceding variety, but there is neither wildness, nor vehemence, nor irritability, nor terror. The incongruous imaginings which the maniac conceives to be opinions, or observations on what is presented to his mind, are poured forth volubly, but he has neither pride, nor vanity, nor irritability to be aroused, either by external or internal impressions.*

The subject is not exhausted. For these varieties of insanity are found in every possible state of combination, exhibiting new and characteristic symptoms. Proud monomania may thus be found conjoined with that of vanity; or both these states of feeling may exist in the same mind which has been deprived of the power to judge of its own operations, or of the impressions which it receives from without. But although it would require a voluminous treatise on the philosophy of insanity to comprehend a description of these combinations,

* Calmeil de la Paralysie considerée chez les Aliénés, p. 56, No. xv. Art. Folie, Dict. de Méd. tom. ix. p. 237.

my present object is gained if the sketch here submitted has served to indicate the most striking distinctions between the different varieties, and how readily and humanely, and profitably a separation of the inmates of asylums founded on such broad distinctions could be carried into effect.

I have mentioned that until this evening, no attempt has been made to address an unprofessional, but well educated audience, on the subject of Insanity. Until very recently the care of the insane was monopolized by medical and other adventurers: a ridiculous stigma, created by the character and proceedings of the very persons engaged in this monopoly, deterred regular and well educated practitioners from attempting to compete, and even from qualifying themselves to do so. Indeed, it has only been since the voice of the public has been raised against this monopoly and its consequences, and the philanthropic of every profession interfered in behalf of those who most required their protection, that justice and mercy have, in any degree, dictated the treatment which these unfortunate beings received. Until then, a thick and almost impenetrable veil was cast over the workings of the "mind diseased:" a species of awe and sacredness was attached to the person of the maniac, as one on whom the hand of his Creator had visibly, and fearfully, and in a peculiar manner, fallen: the precincts of his prison-house were regarded as holy and peculiar ground, and the secrets of that mysterious dwelling remained untold, or only whispered in accents of horror and reverence. But "the day-spring from on high" of knowledge which is beginning to diffuse its cheering light on every the most distant land, has visited even the benighted sky of a madhouse, and fallen like healing on the hearts of those, whose doom, in other days, must have been imprisonment, solitude, and despair.

LECTURE II.

WHAT ARE THE STATISTICS OF INSANITY?

The numbers and distribution of Lunatics in Britain—Is insanity increased by civilization—Does it increase in a greater ratio than the population—Does it attack men of particular professions, or of particular ranks—Does it prevail chiefly under free, or under despotic forms of Government—What period of life does it principally attack—Does Marriage diminish the liability to the Disease—Are Males or Females most exposed—What is the proportion of cures—Rate of Mortality—Does Insanity prolong or shorten life—Influence of season on Mortality—Diseases affecting Lunatics—Proportion of Furious, Paralytic and Epileptic, Fatuous and Idiotic, Dirty, Noisy and Suicidal Madmen—Lucid Intervals—Relapses—Complete isolation—Early confinement—Employment as a means of cure—Proportion of Lunatics that may be employed—Does it promote the cure?—The kind of occupation—Is it safe?

WHAT are the statistics of insanity? What are the numbers, the rank, the occupations, the ages of those who display the varieties of disease enumerated, and are committed to the care of the physician; and in what proportion are they susceptible of cure, alleviation or employment?

In England there are probably not less than 10,000 lunatics; while in Scotland the numbers are certainly not below 4000. Of the latter, 1338 are confined in private asylums, or licensed houses, unworthy the name of asylum, 21 linger out their miserable existence in the jails of some of the remote counties, 500 are in public establishments, and the

remainder, about 1500, are at liberty, subsisting upon charity, but in general exposed to the greatest privations.*

By the calculations of Sir A. Halliday, which, although perhaps merely approximations to the truth, have the merit of being the only data we possess, it appears that the proportion of the insane to the sane population of Europe, is 1 to 1000. In Wales the proportion is 1 to 800, in Scotland 1 to 574. The Americans, so closely allied to us by descent, language, national character and customs, it is computed by Dr. Brigham, present 1 lunatic in every 262 inhabitants.† This disparity probably depends upon the rapid acquisition of wealth, and the luxurious social habits to which the good fortune of our transatlantic brethren has exposed them. With luxury, indeed, insanity appears to keep equal pace. Nay, the opinion has been hazarded, that as we recede, step by step, from the simple, that is, the savage manners of our ancestors, and advance in industry and knowledge and happiness, this malignant persecutor strides onward, signalizing every era in the social progress by an increase, a new hecatomb, of victims. Is insanity an inseparable adjunct to civilization? I spurn the supposition. The truth seems to be, that the barbarian escapes this scourge because he is exempt from many of the physical, and almost all the moral sources of mental excitement; and that the members of civilized communities are subjected to it, because the enjoyments and blessings of augmented power are abused; because the mind is roused to exertion without being disciplined, it is stimulated without being strengthened; because our selfish propensities are cultivated while our moral nature is left barren, our pleasures becoming poisonous; and because in

* A general view of the present state of lunatics and lunatic asylums in Great Britain and Ireland, &c., by Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D., pp. 16 and 27.

† Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental excitement upon health, by A. Brigham, M.D., p. 52.

the midst of a blaze of scientific light, and in the presence of a thousand temptations to multiply our immediate by a sacrifice of our ultimate gratifications, we remain in the darkest ignorance of our own mind, its true relations, its danger and its destiny. With civilization then come sudden and agitating changes and vicissitudes of fortune; vicious effeminacy of manners; complicated transactions; misdirected views of the objects of life; ambition, and hopes, and fears, which man in his primitive state does not and cannot know. But these neither constitute, nor are they necessarily connected with, civilization. They are defects, obstacles which retard the advancement of that amelioration of condition towards which every discovery in art, or ethics, must ultimately tend. To these defects, and not to the amount of improvement, or refinement of a people is insanity to be traced. Statistics, the best guide in such an inquiry, support this view. Esquirol's Tables of the moral causes of insanity clearly show that a great majority of these are identical with the vices, passions, corruptions, and weaknesses of our nature, or with deviations from what all good or great men understand to be the objects of civilization. Few cases can be traced, except where hereditary predisposition exists, to the well-regulated efforts, the virtuous contentment, or the settled principles of a highly educated mind, or to the affluence, the enterprise, the information, or the polish by which these may be accompanied; and these, it is conceived, are the legitimate products of civilization. And even when a hereditary taint creates danger where it would not otherwise exist, it must be remembered that it may have been originally contracted through the ignorance or error of some individuals, in cherishing some predominating passion, or by intermarriage with an impure stock. Vicious as the effect unquestionably is of over exertion of the intellectual powers, or of giving an undue preponderance to any faculty, and much as the prevailing systems of education tend to encourage such a prac-

tice, I find that out of a total of 472 cases given by Esquirol, 13 only are referred to an excess of study, while about 100 are the fruit of the excess of the propensities, and 90 result from an uneducated and ill-regulated state of the sentiments.* Georget's lists afford similar evidence. He enumerates 25 victims of mental labour, 20 of an ill-conducted education, 106 drunkards, and 470 affected from other moral causes, out of about 1000 cases.†

One of the most interesting questions to be decided by the statistics of insanity is, does the disease increase, is the poisoned stream larger, and wider, and deeper than formerly? Does it like other streams deepen the channel as it flows? As population is doubled in certain periods, so will be the number of cases of disease. But this is not exactly the question at issue. Has insanity, like some other diseases, a greater number of victims in proportion to the population at present existing, than at former periods? The question has been answered in the affirmative. Dr. Powell entertains this opinion, and shows that while, in the lustrum between 1775 and 1776, the number of registered lunatics was 1783, in that between 1805 and 1809 it amounted to 2271.‡ It must be confessed, however, that his investigations tend rather to point out the fallacies which enter into all such calculations, than to support his own views, or to determine the question. Sir A. Halliday asserts, that the number of lunatics has been tripled within the last twenty years: and Esquirol states, that while the patients in the public hospitals in Paris in 1801 were only 1070, in 1821 they amounted to 2145. These startling facts, on the other hand, have been declared to be inconclusive, and those who have adduced them designated alarmists. More careful examination is, without doubt,

* Dict. des Sciences Méd., art. "Folie." † De la Folie.

‡ Observations upon the Comparative Prevalence of Insanity at different Periods. Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians, London, vol. iv. p. 130.

required to establish the proposition: but this, at least, is proved, that a much greater number of cases is known to exist, and to require treatment, than formerly, whatever may be the relative proportion of any given periods. But there are many presumptions in favour of Sir A. Halliday's opinion. We do not speak of the additional asylums building, or recently built, in almost every county in England. The majority of those were required and ought to have been erected fifty years ago. Nor do I allude to the acknowledged increase of other nervous diseases: but to the too palpable multiplication of the causes which produce mania itself. The occupations, amusements, follies, and above all, the vices of the present race, are infinitely more favourable for the development of the disease then at any previous period. We live under the dominion of the propensities and must pay the penalty for so doing: and madness is one of these. There is one feature which has often struck me in examining tables of the causes of insanity in reference to the matter under discussion. One half of these is resolvable into crime, follies, and ignorance. If we consult Esquirol's Table, published in 1835, comprehending 1557 cases, and exclude 337 instances of hereditary taint, as the exciting circumstances under which this burst forth are not noted, it will appear that 579 are attributable to the excess or abuse of the passions, or to the weakness of the uneducated intellect.* The writings of the recent statistical authorities, Guerry and Quetelet, strongly corroborate this opinion. The latter, in quoting from M. Pierquin the observation, "les crimes sont toujours, par rapport aux populations dans une proportion en rapport avec cette de la folie," says, "En général je pense effectivement chez lui, que les causes qui tendent à produire l'aliénation mentale, influent aussi sur le nombre des crimes et sur le nombre des crimes contre les

* Annales d'Hygiène Publique, Janvier, 1835.

personnes surtout, mais sans qu'il y ait un rapport direct et nécessaire entre le nombre des fous et celui des criminels, parceque tous les crimes ne prennent point nécessairement leur source dans l'aliénation mentale."*

In the table formerly given by this author of the causes of alienation, the abuse of intoxicating liquors is scarcely mentioned; in the present 134 are attributed to it.† Are these indications of progressive demoralization? From this calculation are excluded 278 cases proceeding from family affliction, although in these, vicious dispositions, ill-temper or indiscretions must frequently have produced the evils from which afflictions arises. In Holst's tables, the observation is still better illustrated. Of 469 cases, the origin of which had been ascertained, 323 may be shown to depend upon ill-constituted or ill-regulated dispositions.‡

Such then is the general extent of the malady, upon what classes do its ravages fall? Are there any proscribed or privileged orders recognized in the invasion of madness, or are there any circumstances over which we possess control that appear to promote or prevent that invasion? There are both. And it conveys an impressive truth that the professions which are most intimately connected with temporal and selfish interests, and the dispositions which are vicious or lead to vice, are precisely those upon which the infliction falls most heavily. It may fall as a punishment; I must regard it simply as a consequence,—and believe that certain classes of society, and certain courses of life, are exposed to insanity, not because they are worldly or wicked, but because they expose to excitement and tend to the formation of habits of thought and action inimical to the preservation of mental serenity and health. Rank, riches, and education,

* Quetelet, sur l'Homme, p. 126.

† Dict. des Sciences Méd., Art. "Folie."

‡ Official Report of the State of Lunatics in Norway in the year 1825—quoted in the British and Foreign Medical Review, No. I.

afford no protection against this disease as they do against others; nor do they increase the danger otherwise than by giving rise to hopes and fears, and exertions and vicissitudes which the humble and illiterate escape. Statistics must decide this question likewise. And so far as our information extends, the privileged orders, to continue this mode of expression, are merely those who, from the nature of their employments, or their station in life, are farthest removed from the causes of the disease. The proscribed orders live in and by moral agitation. There is no preservative virtue in particular professions, as has been imagined. Mathematical study is not an antidote. The science may become as fatal a poison to certain intellects as the gaming table or ambition. The cultivators of the earth are not so liable to derangement as the cultivators of the mind itself; but it is not because there is anything peculiar or injurious in the latter, but because, from accessary circumstances, it is more calculated to destroy that tranquillity and equilibrium of the powers which is favoured in the former. An eminent writer on this subject has made the startling assertion, that among the educated classes of patients admitted into Bicêtre, no instances of insane geometricians, physicians, naturalists, or chemists are to be found, while priests, poets, painters, and musicians, occur in great numbers.* This can be proved to be an error. Bicêtre is an asylum for the poor; and, from its records, no legitimate conclusions can be drawn as to the liability of the educated classes, or professions. Ignorance of the fact may have led to the error; but from whatever cause proceeding, the reasoning which has been founded upon it, and the obloquy thereby cast on some of the noblest pursuits, is triumphantly exposed by a comparison of the tables published by different authorities, and especially by consulting one given by Esquirol, the most accurate observer and the most cautious philosopher who has written

* Conolly.

upon the subject.* It comprehends 164 cases treated in his private asylum, which is appropriated to the wealthy and educated, exclusively. Among these we find neither priests nor poets. There are, however, two engineers, four physicians, four chemists, and several others whose investigations had been directed to the observation of the qualities and relations of external objects. Although, however, the assertion, here combated be inaccurate it is perfectly true that priests and poets are more frequently attacked by, or are more exposed to, insanity, than either physicians or naturalists. And this for three reasons. First, the study and exercise of religion, and the indulgence of the imagination, arouse all our most energetic emotions, keep them in constant activity, and in this way, tend towards the condition most favourable to the appearance of the disease. Secondly, those who from choice adopt and prosecute such subjects, are naturally and constitutionally more liable to excitement. And thirdly, the nature of the subjects themselves affords greater provocations to excitement than the description of a butterfly, the solution of an arithmetical problem, or the diagnosis of a loathsome disease. In speaking of men of certain professions being *naturally* more liable to excitement, I mean that they are so in consequence of the nature of the powers by which they are led to adopt these professions, and of the temperament by which these powers are influenced.

If these observations be kept in view, and applied to the moral relations and numerical proportions of the remaining elements of the same table, the characteristics of the privileged and proscribed classes, of which we have spoken, may be understood. The most numerous classes are, students 25, military men 33, merchants 50. An ascending series indicating the degree of excitement and the source of mental disturbance to which the members have been subjected.

* Dict. des Sciences Méd., art. "Folie."

Then follow public functionaries 21, advocates 11, artists 8, and so on, illustrating the same proposition. The same author gives the professions of 500 patients admitted into the Asylum at Charenton. Of these 96 belonged to the army, 63 had been engaged in trade, 60 were proprietors, 31 were farmers or gardeners, 15 were students, 6 ecclesiastics, 6 physicians, and 2 chemists.* A table in my possession, containing the admissions to Dr. Duncan's asylum, Ireland, for eighteen years, confirms this view.† The number amounts to 130. Of these, 1 is a schoolmaster, 5 are physicians or surgeons, 7 are farmers, 11 are collegians, 11 are lawyers, 14 are men of property, 14 are clergymen, 29 belong to the army or navy, and 37 are merchants, or connected with mercantile affairs.

We do not possess sufficient data to determine the relative proportions of the insane rich and the insane poor. The information which has been obtained tends to show that the former are most numerous. Esquirol and Georget have adopted this opinion. At the first stage in the inquiry, it must be apparent, that while the poor and the wealthy classes are equally exposed, or rather expose themselves equally, to the physical causes; the situation, education and habits of the latter are all more favourable to the development of the moral causes of insanity, than can be affirmed of the condition of the poor. Poverty enjoins a compulsory temperance; it shuts out the longings of ambition; it acquaints with the realities of life, and excludes the effects of sentimentalism; it often trains the body to vigour, and in all these respects may be styled prophylactic. The agricultural population, which presents poverty in its most attractive forms and enjoys its best privileges, is to a great degree exempt from insanity. The returns published by Halliday show, that in twelve of the agricultural counties of England, the propor-

* Annales d'Hygiène Publique, tom. i. p. 119.

† Statistics of Insanity by Mr. Duncan. Paper read before the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, 1835.

tion of lunatics to the whole population is as 1 to 2245, while in twelve non-agricultural counties the proportion was 1 to 1965. Tables given by Esquirol and Duncan establish the same relation. The former states the profession in 164 cases, only three of these were cultivators of the soil. The latter has met with only seven farmers in 130 patients. This exemption has been explained by a reference to the active habits and out-of-door occupations of this class. But this is only one cause. The deportment of a great majority of the individuals belonging to it is virtuous, their amusements are not of an exciting character; they are abstemious, and the amount of their wages seldom fluctuates. All these circumstances are favourable to the continuance of sanity.

Another consideration is equally clear,—the affluent and exclusive classes pant after the preservation of caste; they intermarry for this purpose, and thus transmit through an endless succession of channels the predisposition to insanity wherever it may arise. The state of our own peerage amply confirms this statement. Hereditary taint is the most frequent cause of this disease, and it is here established to a vast extent in that very position of society which abounds with those sources of mental disturbance which are calculated to rouse such a taint into activity. The ancient nobility of all lands are said to inherit this along with, and in as regular succession as, their patents. But it is not to the ordeal of the ordinary moral causes alone that the higher orders are subjected. Besides wounded pride, jealousy, speculation, they have to meet, and indeed court, the excitement of public affairs. And it needs not to be told that the tempest of political strife, or civil dissension, which passes over the peasant and the artisan unheeded and almost unnoticed, shakes and desolates the breasts of those who have honours or property to lose or gain, with all its fury. For example, the years 1830 and 1831 were marked in Paris for producing a greater number of cases of insanity than had occurred during the five previous years. Of the 367 admissions at Charen-

ton, during these two years, twenty-eight cases were traced to political events.* The very great number of Retreats, &c., in this country, which are mere speculations, and have been intended for the reception of those who can afford to pay for such an investment of capital, has been assumed as a good reason for believing that the rich are most liable to madness; and, in the absence of better grounds for forming a correct judgment, the fact may be interpreted in this manner. From the impossibility of obtaining accurate accounts of the state of private establishments, and from the fact that vast numbers of lunatics are at large, or under the care of their friends, nothing more than an approximation to truth can be expected from such an inquiry. A very imperfect mode of estimating the respective numbers of the two classes, is by comparing the cases admitted into private asylums, where board is paid, with those entering public establishments, supported by government or by subscription, within a given period. This can be done only in respect to Paris. But as it is a metropolis, having in its bosom all the good and evil of other densely inhabited and highly artificial communities, and presenting nearly the same distribution of property as elsewhere, the results of the comparison may be received as evidence of the condition of all other places similarly situated. Thus, during eight years, from 1804 to 1813, there were 2749 admissions to Salpetrière, a pauper female asylum. During the same period, there were about 1883 admissions to Bicêtre, a pauper male asylum, making a total of 4632 lunatics supported by charity, and, of course, belonging to the most indigent classes. M. Esquirol treated about 300, and M. Dubuisson about 240 in three institutions appropriated to the rich. Into Charenton, during the eight years from 1826 to 1834, 1557 cases were received.† These, with very few exceptions, belonged to the better ranks, paying an annual

* Charenton is a large and excellent asylum in the vicinity of Paris, under the superintendence of M. Esquirol.

† Burrow's Commentaries, p 512.

board, varying from £35 to £65. These are not all the private asylums in Paris; but they are all to the records of which I have any access. A total of 2090 is thus given. If it be borne in mind that the poor generally constitute nine-tenths of every community, it must be very evident that the pressure of the disease falls upon such classes at least as are removed from absolute poverty.

Another mode of inquiry may be resorted to. Several years ago, and before the erection of Haawell, it was computed that there were residing in confinement in and around London the enormous number of 7000 lunatics. Now, supposing each of the large public asylums capable of containing 500, which they are not; and supposing further that the dependencies at Hoxton, Bethnal Green, &c. contained another thousand, or even fifteen hundred, there will still remain 4500 who cannot be ranked with paupers, and accordingly must be concluded to pay for their maintenance, and in a great majority of instances to belong to the wealthier classes.

Léveille has recorded a very curious observation on this subject. In examining the French hospitals in 1803, he found that, of the lunatics rendered insane by the events of the revolution, the males belonged to the aristocracy, the females to the democracy. Disappointed and successful ambition had thus produced a similar result; and that equality which pulled the one down, and raised the other up, had proved fatal in the same way.*

Esquirol supposes that the rich are less exposed to relapses than the poor, as they have it in their power to distract and give tone to the mind, and to avoid the exciting causes.

The assertion of the greater prevalence of mental disease under free than under despotic forms of government, may be treated in the same spirit as that displayed in examining the alleged connexion of insanity with civilization. I admit the

* Rapport fait au Conseil Général des Hospices par un de ses membres, sur l'état des Hopitaux des Hospices, &c., depuis le 1er Janvier, 1804, jusqu'au 1er Janvier, 1814. Paris, 1816.

fact, but deny the inference. Tyranny has no protective influence—liberty is not the foe of mental health. Consumption has doubled its ravages since the use of tea prevailed, and cholera has invaded the country since the passing of the Reform Bill; and these facts have nearly the same connexion that the prevalence of insanity has with the nature of the constitution under which a people lives. But although the form of government which, it will be observed, is generally the result and representation, and not the cause of the existing state of feeling, exercises no influence in the production of insanity, the mode in which it is administered, the social relations, the tranquillity or the fluctuations in the habits, value of property and rank, the degree of prosperity, and the moral and religious condition which arise out of it, must obviously do so. In that state, then, be it monarchical or republican, in which the sources of moral agitation and excitement are most abundant, will the proportion of insanity be the highest. Panics in the commercial classes, civil commotions, war, rapid influx and reflux of wealth, and ambitious projects, which are the most fertile and frequent moral causes of the disease, may occur, and have occurred, under every form of government, and affect mankind, not because they are slaves or citizens, but because their bodies are weak and vitiated, their minds excitable and ill-balanced. A state in which wide-spreading changes did not and could not take place, would afford, to a certain and great extent, a guarantee against madness. Were despotism another word for tranquillity, and freedom for turmoil, the line of exemption would be clearly defined. But public order and disorganization, although undoubtedly favoured by political relations, flow more from the character than the actual condition of a people, and accordingly affect indiscriminately the bond and the free. Thus the free American is comparatively more liable to derangement than the free Swiss;—cretinism is, of course, excluded from the comparison. The enslaved Turk is exempt; the conquered Hindoo liable. The act of liberation, however, is

certainly inimical to mental peace. It operates, like all other great political movements, by powerfully affecting the interests of the mass, by calling forth the deepest sympathies, the most ungovernable passions of the human breast. The French Revolution is said to have filled the asylums to overflowing. The immediate effects of the Crusades, the Reformation, and the retreat from Moscow, were similar. These statements, from the remoteness or the peculiar character of the periods to which they refer, are necessarily vague and unsupported by proof. But on turning to the Irish rebellion, the traces and history of which are still fresh and before us, we find from Halloran that of 693 cases, 108, or nearly one-seventh, were produced by the terror, the hostility, and the hopes then prevailing.* From Esquirol we learn that of 492 cases, forty-five resulted from public events; and that of the same number, ninety-one were occasioned by reverse of fortune, an event often dependent on the current of political affairs, and ranking next to them in its detrimental influence on the mind. Georget shews that of 1079 cases, 116 were attributable to political changes, and that these are among the most fertile of the moral causes. This is not the general opinion, nor is it countenanced by experience. Esquirol's observations, we have said, go to shew that while of 492 cases, only forty-five could be traced to popular commotion, not less than 136 were caused by domestic affliction, and the enormous number of 178 originated in the predominance, or non-gratification of such passions as self-love, ambition, anger, jealousy, and sensual desire. This is as good a commentary, and probably contains a more impressive lesson on the necessity for a virtuous and well-regulated mind, than a homily, or a treatise on ethics.

The number of lunatics is said to be much greater in America than in any European country. Can this be the effect, it has been asked, of the acquisition of independence, or of the operation of the constitution under which the people live? I am

* Halloran on the Causes and Cure of Insanity.

disposed to believe that a concurrence of causes may have produced this result. First, the abuse of ardent spirits, and especially dram-drinking, is reported to prevail to an awful and destructive extent. Secondly, money is gained easily and rapidly, and the abject and the ignorant become suddenly rich, without becoming better or wiser ; the means of enjoyment thus increase more quickly than the means of moral training, and there are the effects of unexpected prosperity, and the gross and unrestrained gratifications of an ill-regulated mind to contend with. Thirdly, without wishing to repeat the heartless sneer that the Adam and Eve of the United States were born in Newgate, the fact cannot be overlooked that the sources of the tide of population, which has been flowing for so many years uninterruptedly towards America, have been impure and poisoned. The refuse of other nations has been poured forth. I do not wish to speak disparagingly, nor do I allude merely to the criminal outcasts of the old communities, but to the ruined, the unfortunate, the disappointed, the adventurous, all those, in fact, whose minds are predisposed by previous circumstances to excitement and disease. Fourthly, the intenseness of political feeling, and the agitating nature of the civil contests in which the inhabitants generally are from time to time engaged, must decidedly contribute to the development of the disease.

The most useful and active period of life is that most exposed to the incursion of mania. Its activity is the cause. All the mental energies are then excited, the affections find objects, the passions are roused, and if there be a weak or imperfect part of our nature, it is then shaken and may be cast down in the struggle for subsistence, or wealth, or power ; or by the anxieties which will arise in the even tenor of the most humble and unambitious career. Sources of disquietude, altogether unconnected with the constitution of the mind, are then most abundant. Man emerges from the moral nonage of youth into the awful responsibility of indepen-

dence, and new scenes, new situations, new feelings are the consequence: and changes, and misfortunes, and sorrow, inevitably come. If the mind has been originally vigorous and consolidated by a good education it withstands the shock, but if there exists a hereditary predisposition or debility, a proneness to excitement, an exalted state of feelings at the expence of the intellect, that is, the absence of a well adjusted balance between the emotive and reflective powers, it totters and falls. The body is, at the same time, more subjected to the physical causes of the malady. The accidents of an active profession, the pernicious customs of society, the diseases of mature age, all come into operation, and contribute to swell the amount of attacks in adults. Extensive observation shews that the greatest number of cases of lunacy occur between thirty and forty. No age is exempt, for even infants and octogenarians become insane: but the frequency of the disease during the decade mentioned is evinced by the fact that of 2507, 572, or more than one-fifth, occurred within its limits. Nearly the same proportion is observed in Holst's tables, where, of 1909 lunatics, 387 became deranged between thirty and forty. If it be recollected that not only is society liable to be deprived of the services of its citizens at the precise moment when they are most valuable, but that at this period a vast proportion of the population of a country become parents, and transmit to their lineage whatever is good or evil, strong or weak in themselves: a still more urgent reason is perceived, were the awful character of the disease itself insufficient for guarding against the attack, and for providing means the most ample and adequate for the removal of the disease. The fact is worth recording, and is connected with this part of the subject, that marriage, and the peace and happiness which it secures, afford a protection from insanity. This conclusion cannot, at least, be held to be unjustifiable, or the grounds from which it is drawn accidental, when in tables framed in various countries the unmarried or

widowed lunatics always preponderate. Two tables shew the following relations. The first refers to the admissions at Charenton.*

Unmarried or widowed	859
Married	698
Difference	161

The second is extracted from Mr. Duncan's manuscript Essay on the Statistics of Insanity. He does not mention his authority.

Unmarried	1779
Married	578
Difference	1201

Marriage may diminish the tendency to mental alienation in various ways, either by removing individuals from the influence of many of the exciting causes, or by the formation of regular habits, and the cultivation of virtuous impulses, rendering that influence innocuous. To woman it generally is or ought to be the point towards which all her wishes have formerly converged, and from which all her future hopes and happiness are to emanate. To man it is the shield against himself and his passions; he seeks and finds in it joy, solace, and support, when his own thoughts, avocations, or the world fail to furnish either. If founded on harmony of disposition, not only does it create the capabilities of enjoyment, but of enduring pain; and on this account, and because it neutralizes selfish feelings and pleasures, because it prevents the mind from retiring on itself, acts as a barrier against hidden sorrows, gives employment to our noblest qualities, and while chequered by the ordinary vicissitudes of life, because it yields no strong or sudden or permanent excitement, it is an antidote to insanity.

Of the parties to this engagement females are perhaps most

* Annales d'Hygiène Publique. Janvier, 1835.

subject to insanity, both before and after its consummation. This has been attributed to the peculiarities of their constitution, the delicacy of frame and susceptibility of mind by which the sex is distinguished. That these act powerfully in producing insanity cannot be questioned. But if this set of causes be confined in their operation to women, so are a large proportion of the physical causes and the influence of ambition, speculation, and dissipation, confined in their operation to men; so that upon these grounds no explanation of the inequality can be received or attempted. The education of females is, however, more imperfect and vicious than that of men; it tends to arrest the development of the body; it overtasks certain mental powers, it leaves others untouched and untaught; so far as it is moral it is directed to sordid and selfish feelings, and substitutes a vapid sentimentalism for a knowledge of the realities and duties of life. From such a perversion of the means of training, what can be expected to flow but sickly refinement, weak insipidity, or absolute disease. That which is intended to impart, and is incapable of imparting strength and stability, becomes the source of debility and decay; that which is created as a bulwark of defence, is converted into the open and easy road by which the enemy may enter. Before any reasoning on this point can be considered definitive, it will be necessary to know the proportion of the causes affecting the two sexes. This department of statistics is still uncultivated, almost unknown.

The facts are as follow: in one table of lunatics, Duncan's, there are 752 males, 1625 females: in another of 2507 insane in the Parisian hospitals, 1095 are men, 1412 women. This great disparity is not uniformly observed in France or even in Paris, but from the moral condition of that country it would not have excited our surprise had it been so. For example, one-twentieth of the patients at Saltpetrière are supposed to be insane from prostitution.* Esquirol has calcu-

* Esquirol—Parent Duchatelet. De la Prostitution dans la Ville de Paris.

lated that of 25,083 persons ascertained to be insane in France, 11,119 are males, 13,964 females. In Milan the numbers are 2699 men, 3207 women. Some other countries present an equal proportion of lunatics in both sexes. In Norway there appears to be a greater number of male than female lunatics.* Scotland, in 1818, had 2311 men and 3339 women insane. In some other instances the males are most numerous; but a general census would, it is believed, substantiate the view given above.

Medical men long acted as if nothing could be done with any chance of success in insanity. They believed that were the bowels regulated and the organic functions attended to, their duty was discharged, and the vaunted powers of medicine sufficiently vindicated. The suspicion even arose that the disease could not be removed, that it did not come under the ordinary rules of art. Drs. Munro, Burrows, and Ellis, declare, however, that they cure ninety out of every hundred cases. Such a result proves, so far as the practice of these observers is concerned, that instead of being the most intractable it is the most curable of all diseases. The declaration, however, applies only to recent cases, which have not existed for more than three months, and which have been treated under the most favourable circumstances; as the patients either belonged to the independent classes or were inmates of one of the most deservedly celebrated institutions in England, Wakefield, under the care of one of the most enlightened physicians in Europe. But even where poverty, popular prejudice, indifference, or other obstacles, have deprived the insane of many of those means which it is in the power of benevolence and art to bestow, the proportion of cures is such as to dispel the disheartening and unworthy conviction that this affliction must continue to baffle human skill,

* Quetelet sur l'Homme, tome ii. p. 127.

and to open up a vista of delightful anticipations of what might be effected by a coalition between the philanthropists and the philosophers. That proportion, be it observed, invariably corresponds to the degree in which the treatment is in unison with the laws of the human mind. It does not depend upon, or vary with, local circumstances; it is the same in Italy as in England; it bears little relation to the occupation, sex, or age of the patient, and less to the cause of the malady, unless that be organic; it cannot even be attributed to the talents of the physician, save where these are dedicated solemnly and enthusiastically to the task, and made the instruments by which it is to be accomplished. If all asylums had advanced to that stage of improvement to which they will ultimately be forced by the irresistible impetus of public opinion; and were patients placed under treatment on the very first and slightest indication, the oddity or eccentricity which ushers in the disease, I have no hesitation in affirming, that the proportion given by Ellis would become universal. Even now, contending, as physicians to the insane have almost everywhere to do, with errors and difficulties which none can appreciate save those who have tried to put the moral machinery of an asylum into operation; and taking all cases as they are presented, of long or short duration, simple or complicated with malformation of the head or organic disease, the average number cured is about one-half. Put out of view the drawbacks mentioned, and consider only the numbers cured of other diseases, cast up the recoveries from consumption which is said to destroy *all* its victims, from cholera which destroys one *half*, from pneumonia which destroys about *twenty-nine per cent.*, or from less fatal ailments; and having found that not two-thirds escape at all, and not one-twentieth without some injury to the constitution, which embitters, if it do not shorten life; and the vast benefit conferred on society by that treatment of the insane will be perceived, which restores to the affections of their friends, and

the duties of active life, and the glorious prerogative of serving God with the eye of reason clear, and the pulse of feeling calm, one half of those who would otherwise be lost to themselves and to the world, and lapse into fury or loathsome futurity. We will here introduce a table of the proportions recovered in different establishments.

Number of years on which the average is taken.		Hospital.	Proportion of cures.
25	.....	Senavra, Milan	58 in 100 [a]
2	.....	Charenton, Paris	40 ... — [b]
12	.....	Salpetrière and Bicêtre	34 ... — [c]
12	.....	Ivry, Paris	51 ... — [d]
13	.....	Retreat, York	50 ... — [e]
16	.....	Lancaster	40 ... — [f]
8	.....	Gloucester	48 ... — [g]
—	.....	York, (county asylum)	49 ... — [h]
5	.....	Bethlem, 1748–1794	28 ... — [i]
1	.....	Bethlem, 1813	49 ... — [j]
15	.....	Bethlem, 1819–1833	50 ... — [k]
5	.....	Wakefield	42 ... — [l]
10	.....	Stafford	43 ... — [m]
2	.....	Dundee	50 ... — [n]
5	.....	Perth	46 ... — [o]
—	.....	Hartford, United States	$91\frac{5}{10}$ — [p]

This table has been constructed and is given to the public merely to convey some idea of what has been effected under

[a] Burrow's Commentaries, p. 522. [b] Dict. des Sciences Méd. art. "Folie." [c] Ibid. [d] Ibid. [e] Pritchard's Treatise on Insanity. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid. [h] Ibid. and Esquirol, Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Med. [i] Ibid. [j] Ibid. [k] Ibid. [l] Burrows. [m] Ibid. [n] Annual Reports of Dundee. [o] Annual Reports of Murray's Asylum, Perth. [p] Combe on Mental Derangement, p. 323.

different circumstances, but has no pretensions either to rigid exactitude or to be considered as affording a complete view of the subject. The calculations proceeded on the number of admissions and cures annually, and not upon the actual number of patients in the asylums at one, or within any given period.

The success at Hartford, which is probably the most perfect example of an asylum conducted on sound principles, is highly encouraging. The proportion is exactly that which Ellis and Burrows have met with in recent cases and in private practice, and affords the most irrefragable proof of how much may be accomplished by employing all the means within our reach. The table now given refers chiefly to the results of the current century. No one conversant with the details of the subject can doubt that the proportion of cures corresponds to the improvement of each establishment, and that the gross amount of cures is much greater within the last twenty years than during any previous period of the same length, that is, since the recognition of humanity and employment as means of treatment. In the foregoing synopsis those only are included whose reason was completely re-established. But there are two other classes not noticed which swell the amount of good: those who, retaining some visionary project or harmless delusion, are dismissed so materially improved as to be capable of engaging in the pursuits and tasting the pleasures of life, with great additional happiness to themselves and perfect safety to others: and, secondly, those who, although requiring to be protected from themselves and displaying some untameable appetite which would render liberty a curse, pass, under proper guidance, long intervals of contentment, who are soothed when unruly, cheered when depressed, advised when capricious, and are at all times and in every mood surrounded by friends.

Mental disease has been imagined to confer longevity. To bolster up this imagination, for it is nothing more, in-

stances have been cited of lunatics reaching a great age: the same thing has been said and done with respect to gout, but without weakening the principle that any serious structural change, or impairment of function, renders the system more susceptible of disease, and less able to resist its effects. It would be matter for regret, were it true, that life was prolonged by such means; but the truth is that life is shortened. To understand this statement, it ought to be premised, that it is not my intention to assert that disorder of reason, which is merely a symptom, shortens life, but that the affections of the nervous system, upon which it depends, tend to do so. In this sense it is no paradox to say that no one ever dies of insanity. The bills of mortality announce the contrary; but it is well known that these are utterly worthless as scientific documents, and that they are the compilation of churchwardens and old women.* The bill for 1834 has the absurd calculation that 170 persons died from this disease.† The meaning of this, or the interpretation which a medical man acquainted with the subject would give to it, is, that 170 persons died while insane. But if you proceed to examine the reports of the asylums in which these 170 were confined, or even listen to the descriptions of their friends, you will discover that they suffered and succumbed under consumption, dropsy, or more frequently apoplexy, epilepsy, or some other malady of definite character, to which all men are liable. All those who have actually practised among the insane, know, and have cause to grieve, that besides derangement, they are required to treat disease in all its forms. There are then two evils to be combated, and hence arises the greater mortality of the insane. There is the irritation, or organic change, existing in the centre of the nervous system, the cause of the insanity, lessening the general tone of the system, and producing great disturbance as a secondary conse-

* Blizard. Remarks on Public Hospitals, p. 71.

† Companion to the Almanac, p. 37. 1836.

quence, and there is some other affection rendered more intense and more intractable from that lessened tone and general disturbance. But if the presence of the cause of insanity militates so much against the restorative efforts of nature and the remedial means employed, may it not predispose to disease, and promote the frequency of its incursion as well as its violence. I believe that it may. That it directly induces apoplexy, ramolissement, congestion, and so forth, there is not the slightest doubt; and there is every probability that it influences the condition of organs remote from, although, of course, not independent of the nervous system. But other considerations are mixed up with this question. In general the situation of lunatics is unfavourable for the resistance of disease. The confession of a person intrusted with two private asylums, that from want of suitable protection from the weather, nourishing diet, cleanliness, &c. a hundred of his patients perished in one season from typhus fever, will explain the meaning of this observation.* Even when no such maladministration exists, the patients in asylums often take little exercise,—they are allowed to eat immoderately,—their habits are uncleanly,—they pass their days in close heated rooms, and their nights in rooms equally close, but of a low temperature ; they are, in short, placed under enervating and depressing circumstances. Again, when attacked by disease, unless the symptoms be of such a nature as to come within reach of the senses, or of those modes of exploration which are intended to aid or correct the senses, the powers of medicine are, in a great number of cases, sadly trammelled. All the information derivable from the patient's own sensations is denied ; for he may undervalue or exaggerate the pain which he suffers, or he may refer it to a healthy region : the origin and progress of the disease remain a blank from his inability or unwillingness to disclose them. The duty of a

* First Report of Minutes of Evidence from Committee on Madhouses, 1816, p. 9.

physician is, in such a situation, a very painful one: he sees a fellow-creature writhing in agony, which may be that of a troubled spirit or result from bodily suffering: he sees the ravages of a deep-seated malady, but the exact seat of which he can at best only conjecture: he hears supplications for aid which he cannot afford: he is obliged to grope his way in the darkness of empiricism, altering the direction of his steps every hour, and at last finds that all his efforts have not only been vain, but injurious. Such situations cannot always be avoided; but the frequency of their occurrence may be lessened by increasing the chances of recovery among the insane, and by placing them in circumstances more conducive to health. The rate of mortality will vary somewhat in different asylums according to the locality, the classes admitted, and the treatment pursued; but the following table may be presented, as exhibiting these differences, and their influence. There die in

Wakefield Asylum,	24 in 100 patients,	or 1 in 4
Lancaster,	24½	1...4
French Hospitals,	22	1...4½
Senaora, Italy,	42½	1...2½
Cork,	30	1...3½
Retreat, at York,	20	1...5
Charenton,	25	1...4
Glasgow,	10	1..10
Burrow's Private Asylum,	6½	1..15

Now, if these statements be compared with the results of the practice in any common hospitals, the proposition which has been advanced will be readily admitted. From the reports of eight of the principal hospitals in London, it appears that the deaths per cent. of all patients received, vary from seven to ten, while in ten provincial institutions, the mortality ranges from three to seven per cent.* In the Hotel

* British Medical Almanack, 1836.

Dieu at Paris, the deaths amount to seven per cent ; and in La Charité at Berlin alone, of all the continental hospitals to the statistics of which we have access, do they reach so high as 25 per cent.

By far the most fatal seasons to lunatics are autumn and winter. A fact which shews the necessity, should humanity require the lesson, of protecting them effectually against the influence of the atmosphere and its sudden alternations. Of 798 deaths at Salpetrière, 175 took place during the spring, and 174 during the summer quarter, while in autumn there occurred 234, and in winter 207. At Charenton the disparity is equally marked ; 119 deaths took place in summer, 160 in winter.

The diseases which destroy lunatics afford cumulative evidence of the positions that the mortality among them is great, and that it is affected by the nature of the circumstances in which they are placed. We learn from a table, embracing nearly 300 cases, that the diseases most prevalent among lunatics, attack them in the following order,—colliquative diarrhœa, scurvy, affections of the liver, apoplexy, typhoid fevers, nervous fevers, phthisis. With two exceptions, these are the results of debility. In another table, including 995 deaths, which took place in a number of the principal asylums in England, the proportions from the following diseases are, exhaustion and old age, 227 ; apoplexy and paralysis, 152 ; diarrhœa and dysentery, 132 ; consumption, 119 ; epilepsy and convulsions, 104.* Apart from the affections of the chest, abdomen, and fibrous tissues, directly produced by changes of temperature, the cold of winter has a depressing effect upon the system, which indirectly causes ulcers on the legs, loss of motion, and when the clothing is inadequate, frost-biting.

Besides being distributed into the curable and incurable,

* Parliamentary Returns from County Asylums, 1836.

the inmates of an asylum are subdivided into other groups, the precise numbers of which it is of some importance to ascertain, in order to make arrangements suited to their respective wants and habits. The sections of the curable are very obvious, and are considered elsewhere. The incurable may be arranged into various classes. There is, first, the furious madman, thirsting for blood, glorying in the destruction of every thing around, and requiring, for his self-preservation, and the enjoyment of those transitory throbs of happiness of which his soul is still susceptible, to be coerced, leniently, and as rarely as possible, but to be completely deprived of the power of doing injury. Such cases do certainly occur, although not so frequently, nor of such a frightfully irreclaimable nature as the supporters of the old system would have us to believe.* Were we to be guided by a work which appeared about twenty years ago, our conclusions would be widely different.† From this source we learn, that of 1649 maniacs admitted in Bedlam, 743 were mischievous, and 20 had committed murder. There are only three ways of reconciling the discrepancy thus created with the experience of recent observers. Either the inmates of Bedlam must at that time have been chosen on the ground of their turbulence or treachery; or an epidemic of mischief must have lurked within its walls; or, lastly, our national character must have undergone a change. Whatever alternative we may adopt, the change itself is matter for congratulation. For now the largest establishments boast of having only one or two irreclaimable patients, and of having discarded strait-waistcoats as well as stripes. There is clearly a homicidal and destructive mania, in which no kindness, no moral tie whatever, avails aught in preventing the sacrifice of life and property. You will hear of institutions conducted upon principles of freedom and humanity, where there are neither chains

* Brierre de Boismont, Annales d'Hygiène, Juillet 1836, p. 56.

† Black's Dissertation on Insanity.

nor chastisement ; but even under such mild government as this, the furious maniac will be furious still, strew death and desolation around, immolate his friends and protectors, and exult in his deeds of vengeance. The boast of the reformed treatment is, that these unfortunate beings are at once detected, that no one is restrained on suspicion, that the periods of exacerbation are known and provided for, that the precautions adopted are compatible with many pleasures, and often with the personal liberty of the patient. The proportion of such a dangerous species of derangement is not well known : indeed it must vary with the country, the race, class and occupation of the individuals diseased ; but it is estimated, that of a hundred admissions not more than three will remain, under proper management, permanently and immitigably furious.* The number of furious, or rather unmanageable females, is greater than that of males.

Nor is such an inquiry unimportant for practical purposes. Formerly asylums were constructed upon the principle that ninety-five required to be restrained, that five only could be intrusted with freedom. The considerations submitted above shew, that now arrangements must be made in order to afford freedom to the ninety-five, and adequate restraint to the five.

The second group is that of the paralytic and epileptic incurables. They probably amount to one-tenth of the whole. Holst states that of 1422 cases, 245 were epileptics. From the tables of Léveille we learn, that of 3662 cases admitted at Bicêtre, 1292 were epileptics, that is, nearly one-third of the whole. The proportion is not so large in this country. Of 734 deaths which occurred in nine of the principal county asylums in England, 104, or one-seventh, were from epilepsy. The demands of this class on the affectionate care of those around are constant and imperative. There is the helplessness, without the hopes of childhood, to excite

* First Report from Committee on Madhouses, p. 51.

pity. Instead of expanding, their minds contract under your care; their wants diminish, and are at last reduced to the desire for food, and a claim upon some friendly arm to support their tottering steps.

The third is a very numerous class. The imbecile, fatuous, and idiotic constitute in this and some other countries more than one-fifth of all the cases submitted to treatment. In Norway, however, they are more than one-half, the numbers being 682 to 1229. Although placed beyond the reach of all alleviation from medicine, this form of alienation admits of great alleviation from external circumstances. These individuals have many joys, and the circle may be greatly widened. They may be roused to exertion and industry: some last lingering gleam of intelligence may be brought to bear on the pleasing parts of their condition—some half-extinguished habit may be encouraged; the power of tasting the physical enjoyments of existence may be gratified in such a manner that their life may be passed in a succession of useful employments and agreeable sensations. This is, more than all besides, the boast of modern physicians. If they cannot cure the imbecile and fatuous, they can render them happy.

There is a fourth group. It brings us in contact with the humiliating spectacle of the body living and breathing, but no longer animated by the slightest spark of reason, where even the senses are benumbed or annihilated, and, saving the human form, man becomes as the clod of the valley. In this situation patients are insensible to the calls of nature, and put to a severe test the kindness and forbearance of those to whom they are intrusted. A practical man has estimated that of every hundred lunatics, there are ten who have lost all power over the sphincter muscles. But this is probably erroneous. The same authority calculates that every third lunatic, whether curable or not, contracts dirty habits. I believe that this is likewise an exaggerated estimate. To

those who are accustomed to regard with pride the characteristic cleanliness of a portion, at least, of our countrymen, but have not traced this quality to a national mental constitution, such a statement will appear ridiculous. But the love of order and neatness share in the common ruin, and may be extinguished, as well as the love of wealth or of friends, and the consequence is, although not to the extent, of the kind described. The slovenliness, the loathsome and disgusting peculiarities, and utter disregard to decency or propriety which follow in the train of madness, are astonishing, almost incredible. The state of abstraction in which many individuals are plunged, and their corporeal weakness, contribute as much as the disease of the perceptive powers, to this result. With proper care, however, and training—for the insane must be taught their habits anew—this evil may be greatly modified, and in one-half of the cases where it appears altogether eradicated. There are some cases where, from a wish to offend the delicacy of others, or from absolutely glorying in shame, no persuasion or precaution can prevent the insane from going about in a state of nudity. Clothe them twenty times a-day, and twenty times will they appear naked. This generally takes place where lunacy has been engrafted on vicious and abandoned habits. Some restraint must be resorted to, but fortunately incurable cases of this kind do not occur oftener than 1 in 100. Occasionally idiots and epileptics strip themselves from no worse motive than idleness, or to enjoy a cold air bath.

In every hundred patients there will be five noisy ones: riotous, not from the desperation of anger or fear, but from the truly Irish love of fun and mischief, or from irrepressible garrulity, which is itself a form of madness. This feature, according to Guislain, presents itself in every ninth lunatic.* Such inmates may be easily tolerated, and soothed into quiet-

* Sur les Phrenopathies, p. 199.

ness during the day, but during the night their cries and loquacity, for they are sleepless, are altogether inconsistent with that stillness which to the troubled mind is the best anodyne I know of. Every patient is thus aroused—the furious maddened, the desponding and timid horrified; and the hours of rest become hours of turmoil and excitement. To meet such a state of things, a part of every asylum should be deafened; and so effectually deafened, that all who are able to obtain sleep may do so undisturbed. Or what is still better, the noisy and refractory should inhabit distinct buildings. Then their melancholy orgies may proceed without interruption.

With the furious may be classed those who are dangerous to themselves, who have attempted, or are suspected of cherishing a design to attempt, suicide. Dr. Black represents the proportion of suicidal to other maniacs as enormous. Of 1972 patients admitted to Bedlam from 1772 to 1787, 323, or about one-sixth, are described as having attempted suicide. It is both a sound and a safe doctrine to regard all who have meditated or attempted to perpetrate this crime as insane. Accordingly, many of those here rated as maniacs unquestionably owed their designation and their confinement to harbouring such an intention, and to no other overt act of folly or frenzy. The motives to destroy life vary with the pains and sorrows to which it is exposed, the capability of bearing these, and the general constitution with which each individual mind is endowed. But the resolution is often taken suddenly, and the hand is raised to accomplish the deadly purpose, while the mind is blinded by intoxication, tortured by bodily suffering, cast down by disappointment, maddened by momentary passion. When the poignancy of such disordered feelings has ceased, with it in a great number of cases will cease every inclination and temptation to commit suicide, and the mind will remain calm and undiseased; so that of the 323 persons consigned to Bedlam because they

had yielded to the suggestions of a selfish and unholy cowardice, probably not one-half would continue under the influence of these feelings after the original impulse had been checked, a result which was very likely to flow from the act of isolation. This is a distinction of some importance, as such patients may be treated with confidence corresponding to what their dispositions are when relieved from the irritation by which they were disturbed. To hold an opposite opinion will lead to the enforcement of all those galling precautions, which offer little or no obstacle to the determined, provoke the vacillating, and harass the innocent.

The number of suicides may be estimated in one of two ways: either in proportion to the number of patients actually sent to and inhabiting asylums, or in proportion to the population of a country. The latter calculation affords some information as to the average that may be expected to be committed to such institutions. There is only one link wanting to render the chain complete. We would require to know, but have no data from which to deduce, the proportion of suicides effected to suicides attempted, and the proportion of both to that of suicides meditated. I do not dispute the accuracy of Dr. Black's statement, nor deny that in a certain period the suicidal amounted to one-sixth of the whole of the lunatics confined in Bedlam; but I protest against the impression which such a statement is calculated to convey. I deny that such a proportion will be found in any other asylum. That the crime of suicide increases, that every year adds to the number of victims cannot be doubted. But the holocaust has not yet reached the appalling amount here announced. My own experience leads me to think that suicidal maniacs bear a proportion of about one-tenth to the other inmates of asylums. In a table of patients who have been under my own care, I find exactly this proportion. Of 1032 deaths in the English asylums, only seventeen were brought about by self-destruction; a fact which proves one

of two things, either the rarity of this species of derangement, or the excellence of the means adopted to prevent the fatal consequences which so frequently flow from it.

One reason has already been given for separating suicides into classes—into those who may be trusted, and those who must be watched; another exists. It likewise proceeds from a consideration of the cause. Suicidal mania, like many other forms, is hereditary, whole families, generation after generation, perish by their own act, the different members often selecting the same age and the same weapon for carrying their design into execution. When such a propensity has been transmitted, and is hence identified with the powers of mind, our watchfulness must be tenfold more strict and searching than when the incitement has consisted in an attack of the reflective or perceptive powers, which may be controlled, and which cannot recur without very marked premonitory symptoms.

How easily lunatics may be diverted from their purpose by presence of mind, an intimacy with their character, and the tact to employ the destructive feeling by which they are actuated as the means of protection, is well exemplified in an anecdote related of Dr. Fox. He had accompanied a suicidal and furious maniac, who was at the time calm, to the upper story of his asylum, to enjoy the prospect beyond the walls. In returning the spiral staircase struck the eye of the patient, the opportunity roused the half-slumbering propensity, and a paroxysm of frenzy ensued. His eye glared, his teeth ground against each other, he panted like the blood-hound for his prey, and clutching the doctor by the collar, howled into his ear, "Now, I'll cast you down, and leap after you." Standing on the brink of what seemed inevitable destruction, the doctor's reply was instantaneous, "Bah, any child could do that; come down and I'll throw you up." "You cannot," was the rejoinder; but the artifice prevailed, and they both hurried down to put the boast to the proof;

and the sanguinary threat was forgotten before they reached the lobby.

The proportion of suicides to the rest of the population is strikingly different in countries where the condition of the inhabitants is nearly similar. In Denmark it is higher than in Britain; and in some of the German states it is a hundred times greater than in Copenhagen. In London the proportion is one in 5000; in Paris it is said to be one in 2040.* A very patriotic controversy has been waged by these cities as to which the stigma shall attach of presenting the largest catalogue of suicides. The contest is virtuous though idle; and has brought to light facts which impugn even the accuracy of the statements on which it has proceeded, and render it highly probable that no definite conclusion can be drawn. In Paris, it appears every person found dead, and whose death cannot be otherwise accounted for, is ranked as a self-murderer; whereas, in London, the want of evidence, and the complaisance of juries, often screen the suicide under the verdict of "died by the visitation of God."

It is stated that in the departments of France, the number of deaths from suicide is comparatively small; and, what may appear strange, the more primitive and illiterate the district, the smaller the proportion. We will accordingly find that the darker the ignorance the less the predilection to suicide. Thus, while in Finéstre, which appears to be in the most deplorable state as to education, only twelve in a hundred inhabitants being able to read or write, few suicides occur, at least only in the proportion of one in 25,000. Paris, that focus of all that is brilliant and imposing in science and literature, and where gratuitous elementary instruction is accessible to all, gives a suicide for every 3000. Coréze, where only twelve in the hundred can read or write, presents one suicide in 47,000; and the High Loire one in 163,000. On the

* Quetelet, Sur l'Homme, t. ii. p. 147.

other hand, in Oise and Lower Seine, both places in possession of the highest degree of general instruction, and of the means of advancing in improvement, suicides occur in every 5000 or 9000 inhabitants.* This is an appalling picture of demoralization, or of disease, but no hesitation cau be felt in determining the causes. It is not because these unfortunates can read or write, or live in a particular geographical position, that they commit suicide. But, first, because they are members of communities where the excitements to insanity, and the temptations to crime abound; secondly, because the instruction communicated is addressed solely to the reflective and perceptive faculties; thirdly, because there exists no provision for the cultivation of the sentiments, by the aid of which man, as a citizen, is not only preserved negatively innocent, but is rendered positively virtuous; there is no domestic tuition in France; there are none of the restraints which a prevailing morality imposes; there are in the seminaries and public institutions the means of corruption; fourthly, because, as a nation, the doctrines of religion have been abandoned. I speak not of a particular creed or form. That which the bulk of the people, and especially the well-informed, have rejected, was sufficiently objectionable; but the evil consists in this, that none other, or better, has been substituted. With the superstitions and ritual of Catholicism, they appear to have cast aside all reverence for things sacred, and, in great part, the duties which such a reverence imposes. Connected with this inquiry is the fact that in the north of France, Catholicism has been nearly extirpated, and there suicide and crime predominate; south of the Loire, on the contrary, it still retains a strong hold on the affections of the people, and there suicide, and its sister crimes or maladies, are comparatively rare. This affords a noble proof that the

* Guerry, Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France. Bulwer, France, Social and Literary.

effects of Christianity, in whatever form and under whatever circumstances, are peace and joy.

There is still another consideration connected with this subject, as affording some hints, not how far, but with what a suicidal lunatic may be trusted. M. Guerry attempts to shew that every age has its favourite means of destruction; that in youth and old age suspension is resorted to, in middle age fire-arms. The pistol has its maximum, to use his mode of expression, between thirty and forty, while the rope rises progressively, and does not reach its maximum till from fifty to sixty.* Professor Casper's tables prove that in Germany, hanging is the most common mode adopted. Of 525, 234, nearly one-half, died in this manner, while not more than nineteen effected their purpose by throwing themselves from the window.† These two expedients are in consequence of the present construction of our asylums, and of the furniture they contain, by far too accessible to lunatics, seeing that by building that part of the house destined for the reception of this class of one story, and by making the bedpole incapable of supporting more than a few pounds weight, all danger might be avoided. Esquirol corroborates the conclusions of the authorities previously quoted. Of 198 female suicides, he states that forty-nine employed hanging or strangulation, forty-five precipitation, and forty-eight abstinence. This table presents still another mode by which lunatics may baffle the wisest and most affectionate precautions. Fortunately, however, in an asylum death from voluntary starvation can rarely happen. The darker pages of medical history exhibit horrible scenes of forcing food into the throat, where teeth were broken, and sometimes dislocation of the jaw took place. Modern sagacity has discovered

* Guerry, Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France. Quetelet, Sur l'Homme, t. ii. p. 155.

† Burrow's Commentaries, p. 447.

many ways of overcoming such stern obstinacy of purpose, few of which bear even the semblance of compulsion. M. Guislain dissents from the opinion now given, and declares that determined abstinence occurs in one-ninth of the insane, and that in more than a thirtieth part of these it is insurmountable.* It is impossible to explain this fact, contradicted as it is by the experience of every British practitioner, otherwise than by referring it to some local peculiarity, to the prevalence of an epidemic of religious monomania, or, candidly, to some circumstance of which we are completely ignorant. In order to obtain the best and most recent information on a subject so important, I applied to the medical officers of two institutions where the most enlightened treatment prevails, and where regular records of the history of every case are preserved. From Mr. Mackintosh of Dundee Asylum, I learn, that among 650 patients admitted since the commencement of that establishment, there does not appear to have been a single case of obstinate refusal to eat, followed by gangrene ; or, to use the gentleman's own expressions, "any thing at all corroborative of what M. Guislain has advanced." Sir W. Ellis writes me, that in Hanwell Asylum, where the daily average of patients is 611, there have not occurred above twelve cases in the last six years ; but that at Wakefield the proportion was about one in forty.

Common observers passing through the parlours or workshops of a properly conducted asylum, astonished by the decorum and business-like air of the scene, often make such remarks as, these people cannot be deranged, why are they not sent home ? Even those who ought to have been acquainted with the real state of matters, have clamoured in a similar strain, and arraigned the detention of individuals whose deportment might appear to elicit such indiscriminat-

* Gazette Médicale de Paris. Janvier, 1836.

ing interference, as an act of gross oppression and barbarity. The perspicacity of that mind must be very questionable which cannot penetrate the thin veil of correct demeanour which disguises the wandering thought, or wild passions of the maniac. The tranquillity which reigns among the insane is not deceptious, it is not the silence of fear, nor the specious blandness of affectation; but yet it must not be received as revealing the healthy serenity of those hearts from which it springs. Its sources are three: they are all pure and healing. It may flow from the incapacity of the mind to experience any other than present or animal enjoyment; from the subsidence of the maniacal paroxysm, in other words, the presence of a lucid interval; and, lastly, from that calmness which occupation and other modes of abstraction are intended to produce, and which, when permanently established, renders all subsequent measures comparatively easy. But to release patients in any of these states, would be to place them in the very circumstances calculated above all others to destroy this superficial peace, and agitate the mind in its deepest recesses. There may be some difficulty in deciding what shall be called a lucid interval, and how it shall be distinguished from the stage of convalescence. The experience of all practical men is, that much more is lost than can possibly be gained by an early restoration to society, and their advice accordingly is to subject a patient to as long a period of trial and observation as may be consistent with justice. The only guide to a correct judgment is the fact of the complete disappearance of every symptom of nervous disease. During a lucid interval there generally linger some aberration of thought, some bodily disturbance. During convalescence, no irregularity of function can be detected. Relapses have been separated from recurrences of insanity: the former being limited to all new attacks which occur within three months after recovery; the latter including all at more distant periods. The distinction may be scientifically just;

but it is not practically useful. For, if whenever a patient is brought into contact with the world, and the rude shocks which the current of its affairs inflicts upon delicate and retiring natures, an overthrow of reason ensues, it is of very little importance what the duration of the interval may have been ; as, whether of three or twelve months, the re-appearance of the insanity in the same form, and from a similar cause, cannot be regarded in any other light than as a relapse. I have known patients continue perfectly sane for ten or twelve months, and then fall into the most ungovernable paroxysm of mania on certain emotions being called up, and whose sanity thus depended upon the discretion of those around. There are indeed many individuals who are comparatively or entirely sane when under the guardianship of an asylum, who would become furious or melancholic if compelled to mingle in a busier and more exciting scene, and to bear the burden of an active life.

The Parisian registers furnish some very interesting facts on this subject. From them it appears that the relapses are to the admissions as four to one hundred, and that the relapses to the cures in both sexes are as twelve to one hundred. But on examining the proportion in the sexes separately it is found to be twenty per cent. in males, and only ten per cent. in females. What is the cause of such a disparity ? it may be asked. The explanation seems to strengthen the views I have adopted. "The medium residence," I quote Burrows, "of each man discharged cured is four months and fifteen days: that of each woman discharged cured nine months and twenty-five days." Now this proves most incontestibly either that the removal of the disease is more difficult in women than in men, which is preposterous, or that the longer the influence of good treatment is continued the greater will be the security of the individual. Assuredly it is purchasing an immunity from madness at a cheap rate to reside for a short time with friends whose reputation

is, to a certain degree, interwoven with the health of their charge, and under a roof which, while it may remind of the childishness or frenzy of alienation, cannot fail to be endeared by recollections of the return of intelligence and feeling, of the rising and renewed glory of the sun of reason from the darkness of despair. To give any practicability or usefulness to this suggestion, steps must first be taken to assimilate asylums to the homes to which patients are desirous and are destined to return. They must have within themselves temptations to induce a protracted residence which it might be hurtful to extort. They must become boarding houses of the best description, where medical attendance and moral training shall be as unremitting as during the acute stage of the disease ; and where there shall exist certain outlets, channels of communication with the external world, through which old impressions may be gradually revived ; old friends reunited, and the resumption of former habits and pursuits safely accomplished.

Complete isolation is as pernicious to the curable insane as to the sane. The experience derived from the American prisons and penitentiaries proves that the mind, when totally deprived of the stimulus afforded by social intercourse and occupation, gives way, and fury and fatuity succeed. Is this result at all allied, or more closely than by analogy, to the breaking up of the constitution, observed in the suddenly reclaimed drunkard ? I have tried the experiment of complete isolation. The effect was tremendous. A noisy and ferocious maniac was in the course of a few weeks altogether subdued, even his diseased energies seemed to be prostrated by their own unrestrained violence ; but at the same time the mind was enfeebled by the deprivation of every impression from without, and I for some time trembled lest the cure of furious mania should prove to be fatuity. To the incurable and dangerous insane, whose alienation admits of no alteration from companionship or external nature, who live

within themselves, solitary confinement is neither injurious nor irksome.

The number of cases is very small which would not be benefited by modified isolation, or rather by separation from the places, and persons, and impressions, causing or connected with the origin of the disease. Were all asylums properly conducted; were they what they ought to be, and pretend to be, hospitals adapted for all forms of mental alienation; then *all* forms would be alleviated by this mode of treatment.

From mistaken kindness or an erroneous estimate of the soothing and curative powers of friendship and affection, a trial is frequently recommended to be made at home. Several months after the incursion of the complaint are thus spent in an experiment, in hoping, in grieving over the gradual extinction of the noblest attributes of mind, but in doing nothing. The man who would recommend a patient labouring under inflammation of the lungs to try the effects of the kind attentions of his relations, water-gruel, and the nurse's pharmacopœia, would be reprobated as an ignorant fool. The man who gives similar advice to a patient labouring under inflammation of the brain, or diseased action closely resembling it, scarcely deserves to escape from similar reprobation. From this advice being followed, it is comparatively rare for the superintendents of public asylums to have recent cases submitted to their care. Of one hundred and forty-nine patients admitted to the Retreat, at York, in the course of fifteen years, only sixty-one were recent cases.*

The chances of cure are consequently diminished, unjust conclusions are drawn as to the curability of the disease, and the real advantages of judicious treatment rendered abortive. The reasons why we are more successful in cases of short standing are very obvious. After the agitation consequent on a sudden separation from society has subsided, or the acute stage of mania has been mitigated, there are the for-

* Tuke's Description of Retreat, p. 201.

mer habits of the patient still imprinted vividly on the mind, and arising more naturally to recollection than new combinations of thought; there is the languor of idleness, the craving for variety; there is the instructive desire to escape from self, and the equally instructive suggestions of making the hands work instead of the head to effect this escape: there are all these and many more conditions to be worked upon which do not exist, or do not exist to the same extent at any subsequent period. The mind is then more alive to the stimulus of emulation, rewards, punishments, and threats. I have not alluded to the paramount, that is, the physiological reasons for early treatment.

In the application of labour as a remedy, it is of importance to know what number of patients may be expected to co-operate, and should it be suited to their condition, to work out their own cure. By using the proper incentives ninety out of every hundred recent cases may be induced to do this, provided there exist no physical disability, such as palsy, to prevent the attempt. Even in old cases where the mind and the muscles have been allowed to slumber, or to struggle in the restlessness of pain for twenty years, wonderful transformations may be accomplished; and so potent and infectious is imitation, so exquisite is the pleasure of being roused to activity, and of being tranquillized by having a specific object to action presented, that two-thirds of those affected may be employed, and the hoary headed lunatic who has dreamed away a quarter of a century may be converted into a busy, bustling, and highly useful personage. It appears from the report of Sir W. Ellis, that of 610 patients in the asylum at Hanwell during 1836, 431 were constantly employed. In Dundee asylum, during the year 1834–35, ninety-two of ninety-six paupers were engaged in various branches of industry, from picking oakum and mending shoes up to flowering muslin and upholstery work. The Richmond asylum has one half, or 130 out of 377 constantly contributing to the support of the in-

stitution and to their own restoration. In that establishment another principle, that of tuition, is directed against insanity. Twelve of the 130 were learning to read. This noble and most philosophical attempt to build the mind anew on the ruins of outraged feeling, or enfeebled judgment, or whatever may be the form of the injury sustained, by conveying new ideas to the perceptive powers, and by calling up, by means of education, faculties which were previously unknown or dormant, and which may prove to be healthy or antagonist to those diseased—has been made elsewhere; and on a more extended scale, patients have been instructed in the rudiments of science, in drawing, music, have been taught weaving, shoe-mending, and other common arts, and have been even tempted to participate in the representation of comedies.* The fact is so evident that the mind must be relieved from sorrow or any other painful impression by distraction that the humanity of resorting to occupation for this purpose is universally admitted. But it may not follow that because the mind is relieved from pain it is consequently placed in the best condition to recover; in other words, does employment promote cure? The presumption that it is capable of doing so is founded upon a very familiar precaution. We do not use a leg or an arm that has been bruised or wounded or is inflamed; we endeavour to save it from exertion, and allow it rest by employing the other. In prescribing occupation then to the insane, it is proposed to engage the healthy, the unwounded powers and thereby to save those which are pained or diseased, and would be injured by exertion. If a man, who imagines himself an outcast from society, the object of contempt and scorn, be placed at a loom, and induced to produce ten or fifteen yards of cloth per day, it is quite clear, that during the execution of his task, if

* Wendt's Account of Asylums in North of Europe; quoted in Pritchard. Annales d'Hygiène; Juillet, 1836.

it be done well, he is forced to exert his whole attention and no little ingenuity and manual dexterity upon the managment of the shuttle, beam, &c., that while his mind is so directed, it cannot be under the dominion of its morbid sorrows; that just in proportion to the degree and duration of the occupation will be the freedom from disease and the nearer approach to health.

But there are other objects than abstraction gained by this system. It gives a regularity to the mental operations, than which nothing can be more conducive to tranquillity: it imposes the necessity of self-command and attention, it communicates new series of impressions, and if judiciously managed, it may be made, by giving tone and vigour to the body, to react on the mind, in the same manner that evacuants, opiates, or tonics do. It cannot then be immaterial what the nature of the employment is which may be recommended. In the selection, let the object be to combine as many of the objects here specified as possible. It is not enough to have the insane playing the part of busy automatons, or to wear out their muscular energies vicariously, in order to relieve the drooping heart of its load. There must be an active, and, if possible, an intelligent and willing participation on the part of the labourer, and such a portion of interest, amusement, and mental exertion associated with the labour, that neither lassitude nor fatigue may follow. The more elevated, the more useful the description of occupation provided then, the better. It ought not to be complicated, for that would discourage: it ought not to be purely mechanical, for that frustrates the end in view: it ought not to be useless and evidently for the purpose of acting as a means of abstraction, for the artifice is often detected, and the patient is disgusted. The utility of every thing ordered should be palpable; and this argument holds out another inducement to engage every individual in the pursuits to which he has been accustomed. Pinel mentions the case of a mad

watchmaker, who spent many months in experiments on the perpetual motion. He, of course, failed to solve the problem, but regained his reason in the attempt. With a view to secure the benefit of exercise in the open air, as well as mental concentration, field-labour has been much resorted to, and asylums have been surrounded by farms, and parks, and gardens. The plan is unexceptionable, and wherever it can be carried into effect, will promote the restoration of those engaged. But however excellent in certain circumstances, it is quite clear that its application must be partial, that it can only take place during particular seasons of the year, and can include a very small class of lunatics admitted into urban asylums. Military exercise has been substituted in some countries; and however ridiculous it may at first appear, that a battalion of lunatics should perform the evolutions of a well-disciplined corps, the moral result has justified the expedient. I confess to have seen the drill-sergeant work miracles. But even here fine weather is required for the daily drill; and what we are in search of is some employment which shall be accessible and in constant operation, altogether independently of climate, or any accessory circumstance. The best rule is to have all descriptions of occupation at command; and where a sedentary one is chosen, or preferable, to suggest walking or swinging as a recreation and interruption, or to devise means that the necessary amount of exercise be taken. Wherever people of education are confined, a thousand expedients may be adopted to occupy and amuse. But as artisans and tradesmen furnish, and must always furnish, the greatest proportion of the insane poor, all, or at least the principal arrangements should be adapted to their wants, and for their benefit. Whatever the staple trade of the district, its implements, or the means by which it is carried on, should be found in the asylum; and not only this, but every reasonable provision for engaging those workmen, who must be members of every community, and be found in every dis-

trict. Weavers, shoemakers, tailors, gardeners, carpenters, watchmakers, have all been tried for years, and found to work as diligently, and to produce as good articles when confined as when at liberty. I cannot indeed see, nor admit, any limit to the application of the principle.

But conceding its practicability, it may be demanded, is it safe? Can the maniac be intrusted with instruments of the most dangerous, and, if he should so incline, deadly kind; which, wielded by the tremendous force that he is well known occasionally to possess, would enable him to sacrifice all around, and then destroy himself? If there be any superiority in the modern mode of studying the dispositions of the insane, it consists in the power of discriminating those who may be allowed to be set free from those who would abuse liberty, and those who may be allowed with impunity to use knives, hatchets, &c. in their ordinary calling, from those who may not. No man, unless mad, would place a knife in the hands of a patient of whose character he was ignorant, or whose character for revenge and cruelty he knew. But nine-tenths of madmen are neither habitually malicious nor furious; and if they satisfactorily pass the ordeal of such examination as it is in the power of every man acquainted with the human mind to institute, it would be egregious folly to debar them from a privilege which may contribute to their happiness, and cannot, in ninety cases out of a hundred, interfere with the happiness or safety of others. In the Richmond Hospital, where 130 individuals are constantly possessed of cutting instruments and other objects which could be readily converted into weapons of destruction, no accident has ever occurred. Murders are sometimes perpetrated in asylums; but far more rarely than among the sane inhabitants of the world; and in almost all cases where such misfortunes happened, they have been traced to one of two causes, either to the intemperate language and brutal conduct of a keeper, or to the improper classification of the pa-

patients. At Sonnenstein no accident is recorded. Sir W. Ellis has pursued this plan first at Wakefield, latterly at Hanwell, in the treatment of several thousand patients, and his courage, confidence, and discernment, have been justified throughout. With the limitations mentioned, indeed, there is no respectable establishment where employment, in its widest sense, is not considered the grand specific, and every successive improvement grounded upon its extension.

Possessed then, of such accurate knowledge of all that is to be dreaded and all that is to be hoped in the treatment of the insane, it remains to be inquired, have the arrangements made to effect the great end in view been founded upon this knowledge? have they been in accordance with the laws of the human mind, and the precepts "love mercy, do justly?" or have they sprung from the less noble sources, ignorance, indifference, selfish interests? To this inquiry the next lecture is devoted.

LECTURE III.

WHAT ASYLUMS WERE.

Character of System pursued previous to 1815—St. Vincent de Paul—Insane consigned to Monks—Lunatics set at large to beg—Lunatics in Gaols, in Cages, in Caves, in Dungeons.—Associating of Lunatics with Criminals—Modes of quieting Lunatics—"Muffling"—Modes of feeding Lunatics—"Forcing"—Death from this process—Lunatics in Hospitals—Four or five sleep in one bed—Confined in Venereal Wards—Lunatics in Workhouses—Want of Medical attendance, classification, comfort, and cleanliness in these establishments—Sale of Idiot children—Madhouses at Venice, Nantes—Confinement of sane individuals—Carelessness of Medical men in granting certificates—Unusual modes of coercing the Insane—Coercion required for the poor, but not for the rich—Coercion resorted to as economical—Lunatics exhibited for a sum of money; excited and induced to gorge themselves with food, or filth, for the amusement of visitors—Gangrene of extremities from cold—Insufficient supply of food, of clothing—No medical or moral treatment—Superintendence confided to ignorant and dissolute keepers—Terror as a remedy—Cruelty and immorality of servants—No separation of sexes—Unhealthy cells—Concealment of mortality—Deaths from fury of keepers and patients—Records burned to frustrate inquiry, &c.—A visit to Asylums as they were.

THERE exists no wish in my mind, as may be supposed from the details contained in this lecture, to produce a false impression in order to excite a strong feeling of sympathy in the fate and fortunes of those whom I regard as my clients. Their sufferings are, unfortunately, so numerous and so clamant as scarcely to admit of exaggeration. But it is my wish to tell the whole truth, and to expedite the cause of

humanity, although the sensitive may be shocked, or the fastidious disgusted by the recital, although even the real philanthropist should be conscience-stricken that his energies have been expended on miseries less poignant and pressing, and on objects of compassion less worthy.

What then were formerly the provisions for the cure of the varieties of lunacy, and for the various classes of lunatics which have been considered? "Nos pères n'ont pas renversé," says a French writer in 1833, "toutes les Bastilles." The atrocities which have been perpetrated within these bastiles, deridingly called asylums, under the pretence, and, in some cases, it is possible, at the dictation of benevolence, and under the sanction of science, are too little known to the public. Although belonging to the past, and generally repudiated at the time by those who from ignorance, or some less excusable cause, tolerated their continuance, they require to be exposed in order to accelerate as much as possible the progressive improvement, which shall destroy every lingering remnant of the system from which they sprung, every trace of their existence and influence.

It may appear presumptuous that I should volunteer to preach a crusade in this cause: but he who moved and led the whole Christian world in the first crusade, was nearly as humble an individual as your lecturer, and certainly not more sincere. My only justification, if any be required, is, that my professional studies and pursuits have rendered me familiar with the principles upon which institutions for the cure or reception of the insane have been, in contradistinction to those on which they ought to have been conducted. I am likewise actuated by the desire to show, that practical men have been unjustly regarded as inimical to the changes which the theoretical have proposed. At present reference shall be made only to some of the errors, absurdities, and atrocities of the old system, as they obtained previous to the year 1815. Buried in those valuable though

little valued monuments of legislative industry and wisdom, Parliamentary Reports, or scattered through periodicals or other works nearly as ephemeral, the facts upon which this exposition will proceed, rarely if ever meet the eye of the general observer or philosopher. As an indication of the better spirit which now prevails they will appear scarcely credible. But though the characters be written in blood, the accuracy of the tale they tell cannot be questioned.

Until the noble efforts of St. Vincent de Paul were crowned with success, the madman was, on the continent of Europe, either expelled from society as an outcast unworthy of care or compassion, or burnt as a sorcerer unworthy even of those rude forms of justice which then prevailed. This pious man was a divine, and is now a saint of the Catholic church. If canonization ever was justifiable or excusable, it was in this instance. St. Vincent sacrificed every thing for these outcasts: he journeyed from land to land to preach and propagate the cause of charity: his mission was to bring back the sympathies of our nature to their proper channels, to proclaim that the darkened mind was as much the visitation of God as the darkened vision, and that Christianity demanded of the humane and virtuous and powerful to protect, and the skilful to relieve, the one as well as the other. The hearts of nations responded to his call. He became the emancipator of the diseased, the reviled and persecuted, during all succeeding ages. Of the same type and mould as La Rochefoucauld and Howard, he worthily obtained the glorious epitaph, "The father of the poor, the steward of Providence." May the spirit and enthusiasm which actuated, him be ever present to those who are now intrusted with the good work which he commenced! He was at the time of his labours a monk, and from this circumstance perhaps, or because these recluses were then the principal depositaries of all knowledge, scientific as well as religious, in the countries to which his exertions were confined, to

monks was the care of the insane confided. For nearly two centuries they discharged this trust;—how ignorantly and barbarously, may be judged from the treatment stated to have been pursued in a monastic establishment in the south of France. There every lunatic regularly received ten lashes per day. To ascetics, however, who, themselves, shrunk from neither lash nor torture, this regimen might appear both beneficial and reasonable. Convents were, until the Revolution, the only receptacles for the insane in France: in Britain asylums existed at an earlier period. But of what kind?

The reign of humanity in Bedlam commenced only about twenty years ago. Before that period the lunatic might be truly said to live under a reign of terror. Immured in a wretched and comfortless prison-house, and left to linger out a lifetime of misery, without any rational attempt at treatment, without employment, without a glimpse of happiness, or a hope of liberation, he was terrified or starved into submission, lashed, laughed at, despised, forgotten. The great objects were—confine, conceal. Protect society from his ferocity: protect his sensitive friends from the humiliating spectacle of such a connexion. Regarded as wild beasts, all maniacs indiscriminately were treated as such; nay, the imprisoned tiger enjoys a milder fate, for his keepers have an interest in his health and preservation. That this is a mitigated rather than an exaggerated summary of horrors, will presently appear. Until very recently, such lunatics as could not with safety be suffered to roam at large, were confined in common prisons. Parliamentary returns prove, that a few years ago, there were in Scotland, at least a thousand lunatics at large, and consequently denied all provision for their recovery. It is not a little illustrative of the utter inadequacy of the establishments formerly appropriated to the insane to the end proposed, and of the crude, or cruel views which were entertained of the nature of their disease, that

it was either necessary or customary to discharge from Bethlem a number of lunatics, who, with a dress and manners as grotesque as their delusions, wandered from house to house and town to town, a sort of privileged paupers, long known as Tom o' Bedlams, living no one cared how, and dying no one cared where.* This hospital-delivery occurred, of course, at a remote period, and was resorted to for the purpose of relieving the institution of the burden of maintaining a set of incurable madmen.

If those who were cast into gaols were docile and inoffensive, they were permitted to mingle with their fellow-captives and become their butt: if noisy or furious, they were, of course, condemned to the deepest and darkest dungeon which the house afforded, and never visited by a medical man exeept when afflieted with some disease superadded to their alienation, if even then. In Ghent the intractable were inclosed in wooden boxes or cages. Strange to say, at Eberbach, where considerable advaneement seems to have been made in classifying patients, a large iron cage is still constantly used for confining the refractory and dangerous.† At Strasburg these dens were only four feet wide and six feet in height. Through the spars was tossed the litter upon which the half naked maniac reposed: food was conveyed to him in the same manner; and from the ribald jest, or harsh commands of the attendants, he had no protection; he was indulged in neither darkness nor solitude; his tormentors were ever before him. But even here miscry had not reached its maximum. At Maréville the cages containing the patients were placed in cellars: at Lille they were confined in what are styled subterranean holes: at Saumur they inhabited cells without windows, and were

* D'Israeli. Curiosities of Literature. First series. Vol. iii. p. 354.

† Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau, p. 290.

provided with wooden troughs filled with oak bark as beds.* Revolting as these disclosures are, I feel myself bound to make them, in order to show from what a degrading state of ignorance and brutality we have escaped, and from what complicated misfortunes the objects of our care have been rescued by the diffusion of knowledge. These examples were not peculiar to any country. They have been selected merely because they are the best authenticated. But to what place and to what period would you conclude the following description to apply. "On visiting the gaol of ——, a high legal functionary found that the gaoler was absent at work, and being sent for, declined to attend. There was a vault in the gaol in which a maniac was kept, who, twenty years ago, had been sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing a man. The individual who attended broke the key in attempting to open the door of this vault; but enough was seen to show, that the place in which the miserable man was kept, was of the most wretched description."† This memorable visit was paid in 1834: the prison is in our own free and enlightened land, the legal officer was the Solicitor General, and my authority is Mr. A. E. Menteith, universally known for his probity and piety. Now, who will dare to assert, that this miserable creature, this homicidal maniac, who, in some paroxysm of frenzy, perhaps unconsciously, had imbrued his hands in blood, retained, during the long period of his confinement, the same sanguinary ferocity which had prompted to the crime: who dare assert, that if, in place of being chained in a subterranean dungeon for half a lifetime, he had been placed in favourable circumstances, a period of tranquillity and serenity, and even of sanity,

* Esquirol. Dict. des Sciences Méd. art. "Maisons des Aliénés." Sc. Pinel. Traité Complet du Regime Sanitaire des Aliénés, p. 64.

† Speech delivered by Alex. E. Menteith, Esq. advocate, at the First Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society of Scotland, Edin. 1836.

might not have arrived, when a feeling of responsibility and repentance might have given at once strength and humility to the mind, and formed the commencement of a life of useful industry and virtuous contentment. None of these anticipated results might have followed a more lenient and rational treatment in this case; but the gravamen of the charge, the matter for deep regret is, that any human being, labouring under mental disease, should be abandoned, without an attempt at cure or alleviation, to the custody of a coarse and negligent turnkey, and condemned to endure privations to which the household dog is never exposed. "The accommodation for the insane," says Mr. Rice, "in the Limerick Asylum, appears to be such, as we should not appropriate for our dog-kennels."* The civil authorities had formerly no alternative but to confine the pauper lunatics of the district in the nearest gaol, or lock-up house. The evils of such a procedure were even greater than that which has been discussed. There then existed, as there now, I believe, exists, no classification among the prisoners; and the lunatics, if calm and obedient, were forced to associate with all who might be placed in the common room. The unfeeling taunts of the heartless and debased criminals were the least prominent of these evils: such callous persecution could inflict but momentary pain, could but aggravate the disease; but to minds naturally weak, enfeebled by excitement, or recovering from derangement, the constant and friendly intercourse of such polluted companions must have proved doubly detrimental, by corrupting every virtuous disposition and overthrowing every principle of religion. The man who was cast into prison a moping fool, ran the risk of being discharged a reckless villain. But in these moral lazar-houses the witless noise of the maniac was often found to be inimical to the repose of the other inmates, and how, will it be

* Report from the Select Committee on the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, &c. 1817, p. 14.

supposed, were they soothed to sleep and silence? Intimidation is not, it was discovered, an infallible remedy in mental medicine; it will occasionally defeat its own object and convert irritation and discontent into absolute fury and despair. But cruelty is ingenious, and these practitioners adopted the alternative of bleeding their patients to debility, or drugging them with opiates. A less refined mode of obtaining tranquillity was sometimes resorted to in madhouses, designated, in the revolting slang of its inventors, "muffling"—which consisted in binding a cloth *tightly* over the mouth and nostrils, or, as a person who had witnessed its application graphically describes it, "tying a bit of sheet or something round the nose to stun the noise, to see if it would quiet them."* Connected with this infamous custom was another called "forcing." Patients often refuse to take food. They suspect it to be poisoned: they imagine it to be unwholesome, or to be human flesh: they conceive that they are commanded by an angel to refrain from gratifying their appetite; or, finally, from obstinacy and perversity of character, they resist all solicitations to eat. They were, in times gone by, believed to be inaccessible to reasoning or persuasion, and no such means were adopted to overcome their resolution. Strength of arm was then the remedy for all difficulties. And the struggling victim was bound down on a bed, the teeth forced asunder, and the dreaded substance pushed or poured down the throat. Occasionally teeth were broken or pulled from their sockets, and we hear of the handle of a spoon—this was the instrument generally selected for the operation—being forced through the palate during the contest; but these consequences were looked upon as trifles.† They were in reality so when compared

* First Report of Minutes of Evidence from Committee on Madhouses, 1816, p. 30.

† First Report of Minutes of Evidence from Committee on Madhouses, 1816, p. 2, and 80.

with what frequently ensued. To facilitate the descent of the food, the head was unavoidably bent backwards and placed in so unnatural and dangerous a position, that any sudden or powerful movement on the part of the patient rendered dislocation of the vertebræ almost unavoidable. When the throat was strongly grasped in this attempt, suffocation may have taken place, but the instantaneous death of some of the victims, whose history is recorded, would lead to the belief, that pressure on the spinal marrow had been the cause. What adds to the horror with which we must regard the practice, adopted although it may have been from a mistaken compassion, is, that it was not resorted to in desperate cases only, when long continued fasting, debility, and the prospect of death from inanition might justify or palliate such violence, but whenever a single meal was refused. The tyrants would permit neither the stomach nor the mind to be refractory. A female in a private Asylum expressed her unwillingness to eat: she was immediately forced, and is said to have died under the hands of the keeper. Four or five times a-day would the same practice be had recourse to, and if any disaster occurred, there appears to have been no troublesome friends or coroner's inquest to tell the tale. The following event is said to have taken place in the same establishment, and will exemplify both the cruelty and indifference displayed by all concerned in such proceedings. A gentleman refused his food: the keeper forces, from no revengeful inhumanity perhaps, but still he forces him to take it, the patient calls for assistance in the piteous words, "For God's sake, Mr. ———, come and help me, or I shall be killed by this man." No entreaties either on the part of the sufferer, or the other servants, could induce Mr. ———, who was seated in an adjoining room and within hearing of the scuffle, to interfere. All becomes suddenly still: the keeper quietly reports to Mr. ———, that the gentleman went off in a fit during the act of forcing, and no further

notice is taken of the matter.* The truth of these statements was denied at the time by the persons implicated. Could it be otherwise? I cannot say, strongly as I desire to disbelieve such a charge, that the evidence adduced of the inaccuracy of the details, or of the vindictive bias of the accusers, is by any means satisfactory or conclusive. But my accusation is not levelled against these or any other parties, but against the practice. Exonerating those in whose hands such distressing accidents happened, from all cool, deliberate cruelty, or even disregard for the lives of those committed to their care: and even admitting that the particular instances cited may have been exaggerated: yet, is it no less true, that interference of the nature here described is generally an uncalled-for exercise of authority, is always attended with severe suffering and some danger, and cannot be regarded in any other aspect than as the most cruel alternative which the duty of a curator of the insane can force him to adopt. Nor is it to be concealed, that such means of administering food were in many respectable asylums conceived to be indispensable, and that injuries were inflicted where no blame was attachable except to the abominable custom itself. "It is the general practice in all houses I have visited," says a medical witness before the Committee of the House of Commons.†

Hospitals were sometimes preferred to prisons abroad, and that at a time when they deserved to be regarded rather as places for the concentration and aggravation, than for the relief of disease: when four, five, or more individuals slept in the same bed, and cleanliness and ventilation were treated as vain mockeries.‡ In the Hotel Dieu of Paris, previous to the conversion of a part of Salpetrière into an hospital for the reception of the curable insane, lunatics in whatever

* First Report of Committee, &c. 1816, p. 86.

† First Report of Committee, &c. 1816, p. 5.

‡ Dict. des Sciènces Méd. art. "Maisons des Alienés."

stage, and presenting whatever features of mental derangement, were confined in a hall adjoining the fever-ward, which contained beds for four persons, and two small beds; this accommodation being intended for forty-two patients. Individuals affected with hydrophobia were classed with the insane and placed in the same apartment.* A similar disregard to personal cleanliness and comfort, and to those laws which regulate both the preservation of health and the progress of disease, appears to have crept into some of the establishments in this country at a comparatively recent period. The Inspector of Naval Hospitals found, in one house where insane officers and seamen are received, "in a ninth bedroom three officers, one of whom was totally insensible to the calls of nature, and slept in a double cradle with an officer who was cleanly in his habits. I found three officers in a tenth apartment, containing pauper patients: a private seaman slept in a double cradle with one of these officers."† I believe that a partition of some kind divided these cradles into two resting places. Again, the Commissioners for regulating Madhouses affirm, that in one place they found "not less than twenty persons ill of fever: a young girl was in the same bed with a woman who was dying: some women were lying on the floor, and others at different ends of the same bed."‡ Even one of the Commissioners of Madhouses makes this singular admission. "It is a wrong thing, but it cannot be expected that a man who pays only ten shillings a-week should have a separate bed." So recently as 1788, Iberti conceived it necessary to justify the propriety of separating lunatics from the other patients in a public hospital, and of placing them in distinct wards; he did not venture to propose to place them in distinct buildings. Asylums existed in England at the time he wrote, and ap-

* Tenon. Mémoires sur les Hopitaux de Paris, p. 214.

† First Report of Committee, &c. 1816, p. 25.

‡ Fourth Report of Committee, &c. 1815, p. 191.

pear, as may be supposed, to have been much more successful in alleviating insanity than the continental receptacles. Iberti modestly suggests that this success can easily be explained by attending to the eccentricity which distinguishes the manners of Englishmen; and, of course, by drawing the obvious inference, that there exists but little difference between the sanity of those who are confined in asylums and of those who are left at large.* Until the erection of a separate building, lunatics were placed in the Edinburgh Infirmary, where twelve cells were set apart for their exclusive use, a measure which placed the sick at the mercy of the insensate, and exposed the insensate to all the dangers of contagion; and which rendered all attempts to cure mental disease ridiculous and impracticable, or if practicable, altogether nugatory.† In 1818, the same practice was pursued at Lyons, and on principles still more objectionable. There the lunatic was not permitted to associate with all the inmates indiscriminately; he was condemned to the society of those who were at once loathsome from disease and debased by crime. The most wretched and infamous refuse of the community mingled with, and, can we avoid supposing, tainted those who, from their situation, could neither recognize nor repel their friendship.

Previous to 1828, only twelve of the fifty-two counties of England possessed public establishments for the insane: and, until 1808, there was only one asylum in Ireland, all pauper lunatics requiring restraint being necessarily placed in the prison or work-house, with the indigent and idle, the robber and the murderer.‡ And so lax were the laws, that serious doubts have arisen whether many of those treated in this manner were not altogether free from mental disease,

* Iberti. Observations Générales sur les Hopitaux, p. 41, 42.

† History of Infirmary, p. 9.

‡ Halliday. General View of the Present State of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums, &c. 1828, p. 13.

and sacrificed by malice, revenge, or avarice. The inquiry is somewhat foreign to my present purpose: but even the suspicion that such an injustice could have been perpetrated, illustrates the amount of care and solicitude displayed respecting the subject of insanity. It is, however, necessary to make some observations on the distribution and treatment of lunatics in such places of detention. In 1807 the gaols in England were proved to contain 37, the houses of correction 113, and the poorhouses, and houses of industry or workhouses, 1765 lunatics.* Even at the present moment, 127 of the insane poor belonging to the county of Middlesex are confined in workhouses.† It would be ridiculous to imagine, that in such receptacles any attempt was, or could be made to correct the delusions under which they laboured, or even to the physical causes from which these proceeded. If an ulcer appeared upon the leg, I shall admit that the parish surgeon would exert his experience to heal it, but into the mental ulcer he was not called upon to penetrate; nor, had charity or a perfect knowledge of his art prompted him to do so, would interference, under such circumstances, have been of the slightest avail. No kindness, no ingenuity could have triumphed over the series of irritations inseparable from such a situation. But, although destitute of all the means necessary for the subjugation of their disease, there is reason to believe, or rather to hope, that so far as food and clothing and the comforts which many, even of the most degraded lunatics, desire and value, were concerned, they were as carefully and plentifully provided for as the other inmates. There are, however, some known and appalling exceptions to this charitable supposition. Naked patients were found chained to the ground night and day, and this for a long lapse of years: all water for ablution was denied

* Report from Select Committee, &c. 1807, p. 12.

† Sixth Report of the Physician and Treasurer of the Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum, 1837.

them: others passed the whole night in cells, where so pestilential was the atmosphere, that the inquisitors who detected these facts could not remain in them for a few minutes. "Both of them," avers one of these gentlemen, speaking of two lunatics, "were chained down to the damp stone floor, and one of them had only a little dirty straw, which appeared to have been there for many weeks,—the chain was a long one and fastened to the centre, and admitted of her just coming outside where she sat,—she was perfectly quiet and harmless,—she was not allowed water to wash herself."* Another witness states, "that in a workhouse in his neighbourhood, there is a cell which opens outwardly into the yard, but has no communication internally with the house, and where they have no comfort of a fire,—his father knew a person who was chained naked, lying on straw for fifty years in a workhouse."† Still further doubt has been excited as to the spirit in which certain workhouses were conducted, by the discovery of a traffic of so detestable and revolting character, that the soul sickens at the very name. "In a debate in 1815, Mr. Horner, after stating that a gang of factory children had been exposed to sale as part of a bankrupt's effects, said, "Another case more horrible came to my knowledge while on a committee up stairs: that not many years ago, an agreement had been made between a London parish and a Lancashire manufacturer, by which it was stipulated, that with every twenty sound children *one idiot should be taken.*"‡ Here, then, in this free and glorious land was the foundling idiot sold into servitude: here, in this Christian land, and under the pretext of charity, were the purposes of benevolence prostituted by the most unwar-

* First Report of Committee, &c. 1815, p. 55, evidence of Henry Alexander, Esq.

† First Report of Committee, &c. p. 124, evidence of Mr. Thomas Bakewell.

‡ Quarterly Review. Vol. lvii. p. 402.

rantable measures for removing a parish burden, or, I ought rather to say, by the most cruel, callous, and systematized indifference to human suffering and infirmity, ever recorded.

Common sense has so far triumphed, that with the exception of some poor and remote districts, the grotesque classification of the insane with the criminal and the pauper has been altogether abandoned in this country. But in some parts of the continent, as Hesse and Hanover, the insane still are, or very recently were, mixed with criminals, shut up in damp cells, the windows of which are unglazed, furnished with beds of dirty straw, but perfectly naked. One of the most primitive and rude houses of detention exists in the vicinity of Venice. On a flat, slimy, and solitary island in one of the lagoons, there is a ruin, which, although deserted by rational men as uninhabitable, is conceived to be sufficiently good for the degraded maniac. The requisite qualities of strength of wall, bars in the loop-holes which admit light, and solitude, are certainly not wanting. In the lower apartments of this building, which are unfurnished, never cleaned, and exposed, from the want of windows, to the extremes of temperature, are confined a few madmen nearly naked, shockingly filthy; haggard and half-starved in aspect, these men seem to realise the ideas formerly entertained of their condition. They are fed once a-day, the food being thrown to them through the bars, as carrion is tossed to a wolf. The continuance of such barbarity on the very confines of civilization, may be pardoned; but how awful the responsibility of that government which permitted mismanagement nearly as gross to exist at Nantes so late as 1818, in the very centre of civilization.* Or what shall we think of the following narration? Sir G. O. Paul states, in 1807, that he was acquainted with the case of a maniac, who was shut up and chained in an uninhabited ruin. His friends

* Dict. des Sciences Méd. art. "Maisons des Aliénés."

resided at some distance, but brought him a daily allowance of food.* The darkest chapter in the history of the human heart might be compiled from the recorded sufferings of the insane.

Now, I have spoken of prisons being used as asylums; but the converse is likewise true, asylums having been used as prisons, with this important difference, however, that in the latter case the prisoner was guiltless, not even guilty of being diseased. In fact, the popular belief that asylums have been employed to gratify the cupidity or malice of interested or indifferent friends, appears not to be without foundation. Men who were sane, or who scarcely displayed a shade of eccentricity in their conduct, have been entrapped, imprisoned, and confined, in defiance of the most active interference made in their favour. The spirit which gives a clemency to the most rigid legal scrutinies, was suppressed; and the presumption, instead of being that the accused should be regarded as sane until he was proved to be deranged, was invariably, that the individual must be treated as mad until he was proved to be sane. The provisions of the enactment for the protection of the rights of those suspected of lunacy, are, notwithstanding, ample and adequate. Confinement ought not, according to the intention of the original framers of the statute, to be resorted to, nor can it be held to be authorized, until subsequent to the repeated visits of two medical men to the person under suspicion, and until they have given an affidavit that such a course is necessary. Practitioners have been found so ignorant, or so regardless of their duties to their fellow-men, imposed by the exercise of their profession, as to sign this solemn attestation, which condemns to deprivation of freedom, and of the rights and privileges of citizenship, and to separation from home and friends, without having seen the individual against whom such designs are

* Report of Committee, 1807, p. 21.

meditated; without knowing, except on hearsay evidence, whether insanity exists, or insanity to such a degree as to justify restraint. The poor are protected from such injustice by their very poverty. No one is interested in secluding them; in fact, should selfish feelings predominate, it is the interest of the parish upon which they are dependent, and by the charities of which they must be supported during confinement, to deprive them, when afflicted with insanity, of the superintendence of medical men as long as possible. And is not this hard-hearted parsimonious policy frequently adopted? Upon the rich falls the violation of this law. The act of stealing a man of property, and immuring him for life in a dungeon, in this country, appears, at first sight impracticable. But there exist strong grounds for believing that such a species of kidnapping has been successfully carried into effect.* Of the facility with which agents in such a scheme may be found, I have personal experience. I was employed to obtain medical evidence of the lunacy of a person who retained reason and cunning sufficient to suspect my designs, and had address and means to have eluded them. He was attended by a physician of great eminence, who, although convinced that his patient was insane, from the dread of being dragged into a court of law, refused to participate in the necessary legal steps. To have introduced another medical attendant would have excited suspicion, and precipitated either the retreat or the suicide of the object of my solicitude. From this dilemma, a friend of the patient's kindly offered to extricate me, by procuring the signature of an individual whom he characterized as of great respectability, and as possessing a reputation for intimate knowledge of mental disease. On stating that it would be impossible to bring about an interview between the parties, my adviser assured me that this form was not necessary, that his friend

* Pigott on Suicide and its Antidotes, p. 107. Report of Committee, &c., 1807, p. 10, 14, 19. Ibid. 1815, p. 124.

would grant the requisite certificate of lunacy without any preliminary investigation, and that he was frequently called upon to act in the same manner. That such cases of abduction and inhumation have taken place, is pretty well established; that they still occur, is more than suspected. The opportunities for confining and concealing sane persons in asylums, whether public or private, are very great; and while there exist relatives so inhuman as to consign those who obstruct their selfish interests or thwart some cherished project to such a fate, instruments sufficiently base and infamous will be found to carry their purpose into execution. The only safeguard—it does not amount to prevention—against such abuses, will be in making all asylums patent, not only to the occasional visits and very imperfect scrutiny of the legal authorities, but to the constant surveillance of humane and trustworthy persons, competent by education and character for the duty.

Some adequate remedy should be provided; for even to the partially unhinged mind there is scarcely within the range of human misery an affliction more cruel than such a fate; to the sane it can scarcely fail to prove the cause of derangement. There is the uprooting of every affection,—the disappointment of every hope; there is the anticipated eternal separation from the world, and all its enjoyments and inhabitants, the degradation of caste, and the conviction that all these varieties of bitterness are inflicted by those in whom confidence was reposed, who were objects of love, and who with the right and power to cherish and protect, have betrayed their trust by deserting and oppressing. Besides this there is to be endured a life of solitude and silence, spent amid furious and raving maniacs, without object or pursuit; there is the deprivation of all sympathy; the being ranked and treated as a proud or perverse lunatic, or as a drivelling imbecile; and ultimately there must be endured a death which may be solaced by the common charities of humanity,

but which no friend will know of or weep for. Such ideas must be suggested to the sane, even to the partially sane mind, when the first agitation and terror consequent on confinement have subsided; and are calculated, as I have said, to accomplish all that the conspirators desire.

The victims of persecution in the middle ages were committed to *oubliettes*. Built into the recess of a dungeon, with sufficient air and food to protract life, but not to allay suffering, they were abandoned to linger on for days and weeks, and, as the name implied, were forgotten. I know not on which of these demoniac destroyers of their kind, those who entombed the body, or those who entombed the soul, the deepest execrations should be poured. Human law has no punishment for such barbarities; the Christian heart cannot trust itself in condemning their perpetration, in awarding justice to the perpetrators. I have spoken at length on this abuse, because it is the most awful in its consequences, and because it is the most difficult of detection. I have likewise spoken strongly, but I trust it has been with a voice of virtuous indignation.

Closely as the asylums originally erected were assimilated to prisons; the whole array of bolts, bars, chains, muffs, collars, and strait-jackets, were deemed some years back insufficient to afford protection to keepers, and a machine was invented, so perfect in its construction and satisfactory in its application that it deserves description. I shall convey the history of this extraordinary apparatus, and of the occasion which was conceived to justify such unusual restraint, nearly in the words of a witness before the parliamentary committee: "William Norris had been confined fourteen years; in consequence of attempting to defend himself from what he conceived to be the improper treatment of his keeper, who was a habitual drunkard, and at the time intoxicated: he was fastened by a long chain, which, passing through a partition, enabled the keeper, by going into the next cell, to draw him close to the wall at pleasure: to prevent this,

Norris muffled the chain with straw so as to hinder its passing through the wall: he was afterwards confined by a stout ring rivetted round the neck, from which a short chain passed to a ring made to slide upwards or downwards on an upright massive iron bar, more than six feet high, inserted into the wall. Round his body a strong iron bar about two inches wide was rivetted; on each side the bar was a circular projection, which, being fashioned to, and enclosing each of his arms, pinioned them close to his sides. This waist bar was secured by two similar bars, which, passing over his shoulders, were rivetted to the bars on his shoulders by a double link to the waist-bar both before and behind. The iron ring round his neck was connected to the bars on his shoulders by a double link. From each of these bars another short chain passed to the ring on the upright iron bar. He could raise himself so as to stand against the wall, or in the pillow of his bed in the trough in which he lay; but it was impossible for him to advance from the wall on which the iron bar was soldered, on account of the shortness of his chains, which were only twelve inches long. He could not repose in any other position than on his back. His right leg was chained to the trough, on which he had remained thus encaged and chained for twelve years."* The unfortunate being thus empaled was of great muscular power; his wrists were formed in so peculiar a manner as to render all manacles useless, and his disposition is described as blood-thirsty. I presume he was affected with homicidal monomania. Notwithstanding these very formidable qualities, when we learn that at one time he was so docile as to be useful to the servants, that during his incasement in iron he spoke rationally, seemed to understand all that was addressed to him, and to recollect all that he had suffered: that he occupied his time in reading, and that when partially liberated he conducted himself with

* First Report of Committee, &c. 1815, p. 12. Evidence of Mr. E. Wakefield.

propriety; the amount and nature of the precautions adopted appears to have been unnecessary and oppressive.* They afforded, it is true, adequate protection to all around; but on a mind in such a condition, in a condition so favourable for treatment, moral impressions might have been made to become, as in cases of a precisely similar kind they have become, a source of protection as powerful and as permanent; or, if the patient's nature was really so ferocious and irreclaimable as to render all such efforts fruitless; why was complete isolation not attempted? Why, during the periods of intelligence and tranquillity, the periods in fact when he was no longer dangerous, was there no intermission, no diminution of these laboured precautions? I know nothing at all parallel to this contrivance except a mode of restraint very recently employed at Rome for the turbulent and furious. Two iron rings are fixed in the wall of the cell, one of these serves as a collar and embraces the neck, the other passes round the ankle; thus united action compels the prisoner to stand upright, or, should fatigue and exhaustion render that impossible, to hang suspended.† The race of men who could thus see no safety but in chains, drew a line of distinction as to whom they were to be applied. Patricians, we would be led to believe, were calm and tranquil in their frenzy, for Dr. Monro states, that under his superintendence "gentlemen" were never chained, but that such measures were necessary for the poor in public establishments.‡ This was clearly an error in judgment; a pernicious mistake, it is true, arising out of the opinions prevalent as to the nature of mental disease, and as to the inefficacy of moral treatment:

* First Report of Minutes, &c., 1816, p. 41. Evidence of Mr. James Simmonds. Second Report from Committee, &c., 1815, p. 151. Evidence of William Smith, Esq.

† Brierre de Boismont. Mémoire pour l'Etablissement d'un Hospice d'Aliénés, Annales d'Hygiène Publique, vol. xvi. p. 104.

‡ First Report of Committee, &c., 1815, p. 93.

but on advancing one step farther into the inquiry, the same timid measures are discovered to have been taken as part of a system, not of cure but of economy. To avoid the lavish outlay that would be incurred by employing additional keepers, "It was stated," says Dr. Fowler, "when the keepers were asked the reason for putting them in irons, that it would require a larger expense than they could afford to keep servants to take care of them if they were not ironed."*

I have rashly, it may be conceived, compared the former treatment of lunatics to that of the animals in a menagerie. From motives precisely similar to those which actuate Polito or Wombwell, the patients in Bedlam used to be exhibited to any one paying four shillings. And that callous and unenlightened curiosity which draws crowds to the one exhibition drew crowds to the other. So strong was this feeling that, until about sixty years since, a large sum, amounting to about L.400 per annum, was raised by this tax.† Throughout France, one or two large towns excepted, this detestable practice is still persevered in, or, if nominally discontinued, the purse always contains a talisman which removes all difficulties. Esquirol adds that the guardians spare neither menaces nor sarcasms in order to rouse the passions of the patients for the amusement of the visitors. It is difficult to say who shall be admitted and who excluded; but no rule of admission, of whatever latitude, should include visitors for amusement. Open to the intelligent and humane as a means of preventing or removing those abuses which I denounce, asylums ought to be closed to the public, and as sacred from vulgar unsympathizing eyes as the secrets they so often reveal. Conceive the feelings of a family whose sister, or father, or friend, had been made the sport or even the gazing-stock of what is, surely in derision, called a party of pleasure; or,

* First Report of Committee, &c., 1815, p. 46.

† Highmore. An account of the various Public Charities in or near London, p. 19.

conceive again the feelings of that sister, or father, or friend, on returning to the world and encountering those to whom their ravings and folly had afforded matter for wonder or merriment. The evil consequences of such treatment in a medical point of view are glaring, but here it is only necessary to expose its barbarity and brutality. But we have not yet arrived at the climax. It has been insinuated that imbeciles have been deprived for some time of food, in order to astonish the spectators by their voracity when it was given to them. This at least is certain, that a miserable creature who was in the habit of eating his own excrement, earth and filth of every description, was furnished with weeds and grass to devour to gratify the curiosity of visitors.* It would be absurd to suppose that this custom of swallowing noxious and indigestible substances was in general encouraged for the reason here alleged, or for any other. But, in proof of how much lunatics have been neglected, it may be mentioned, that, in the dissection of the bodies of those known as earth-eaters, the colon is sometimes found to be distended with earth and clay, and in such enormous quantities that it must have been the accumulation of months or even years. This I have seen. The gross inattention of governors of asylums to the comfort, and of keepers to the helpless condition, of those committed to their custody, it cannot be called care, is seen in the fact mentioned by Esquirol, that idiots and imbeciles often lose their limbs from grangrene produced by cold, and, shocking to relate, from the attacks of rats. Similar accidents used to occur at Bedlam, and Sir A. Halliday states that he saw, in this country, a rat devouring the extremities of a maniac, who was lying naked on some straw, in the agonies of death.† Although inappropriate food is often given to lunatics, so far as I know, there is no instance on record

* Carter. A Short Account of some of the Principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, &c. p. 42.

† Letter in the Courant Newspaper, September 1836.

of the supply of food being inadequate in this country. The case is different in France. During the sway of the revolutionary government, the allowance to the lunatics in the public asylums was reduced to the smallest possible amount which could sustain life. The most marked and melancholy results followed. The convalescents relapsed, the furious became still more frantic from hunger; and the mortality increased to a frightful degree. Fifty-six patients died in one month in Salpêtrière; and in the space of two months, the mortality in Bicêtre exceeded that of the whole previous year, when the rations were liberal.

In smaller institutions, the evils arising from negligence or parsimony are probably still more aggravated. The dread of detection is there comparatively slight. Proprietor, servants, all may enter into an execrable league to gorge on the spoils of the poor and defenceless; and by whom can the conspiracy be traced or defeated? The lunatic who suffers, is not listened to; the barbarian who oppresses, is at once witness and jury. We hear of the wine and spirits which the exhausted maniac may be advised to take, being diluted or adulterated; we hear of patients being confined in outhouses which were formerly pig-sties, sleeping in cribs so small, as to cause permanent contraction of the limbs; we can scarcely picture to the mind three miserable, emaciated beings, huddled together in a bed intended for one person, without any straw or covering, save a single rug, or coarse hop sack: we can scarcely believe, that, in a climate such as this, a number of weak and diseased men should be compelled to sleep in a damp cellar containing a well. But if we once admit and believe these atrocities as possible, we can then understand the details of suffering and death from mortification and typhus fever, which are given as the consequence, and the peculation and fraud which are given as the cause. This applies chiefly to the want of proper clothing. An exposé of the system pursued, adds another and

darker shade to the picture I have drawn. The patients are represented as furious and destructive, to their friends and guardians. It is declared to be impossible to restrain them from tearing their clothes, and new supplies are frequently demanded: and the articles thus accumulated are sold, while those for whom they were intended sit naked and shivering in the cold, without even the solace of heat to mitigate their melancholy.*

The nature of the medical treatment which prevailed in this disease previous to 1815, which may he styled the era of the reformation, may be judged of from the following statements. In a large asylum in England, the superintendent, who was intrusted with the moral management, as well as the direction of the internal economy, sometimes absented himself for two months; in another, containing about four hundred patients, no attempt whatever was at any time made to restore mental health; in a third, and that a metropolitan one, where an immense number of individuals are confined, and where the character of the various species of lunacy, is as different as the dispositions and temperament of these patients, and where every case may be accompanied with a different bodily disease, it was an established rule, that all, without any reservation, should be bled in June, and receive four emetics per annum.† When the physician paid his regular visits, which were "few and far between," the patients were arranged in two rows, between which he passed rapidly, receiving reports of their complaints at second-hand from the apothecary; prescribing, guided clearly by some intuitive knowledge, in this fashion.—"Number one, a purge; number two, an emetic; number ten, bleeding." We are assured by certain high authorities, that insanity is

* First Report of Minutes, 1816, *passim.*

† First Report of Minutes, &c., 1816; and First Report by Committee, 1815, p. 37.

the most easily cured of all serious maladies; and I have attempted to show, that, under favourable circumstances, it is much more easily cured than what was formerly supposed; but such conduct as that now described would force us to conclude that the cures are spontaneous, and that Nature, in her prodigality of power and affection, rejects altogether the assistance of art. In those days, even experienced and humane physicians gave their sanction to such an opinion, by declaring that medicine was of little importance; and in compliance with these views, there were no baths, no depletion, no regulation of diet, no interference in fact, further than what was demanded for the ailments which sprung from this neglect.

Moral treatment there was none. The mind was left to recover its native strength and buoyancy spontaneously. All classes of patients were crowded together without occupation, "without means," remarks one of their benefactors and champions, "being thought of to lead their attention from the disturbed objects with which a diseased mind is pervaded; indeed, it struck me that the hospital was much more like a lock-up house to confine persons in, than an hospital for the cure of disease."*

Classification was never thought of: criminals, lunatics, the furious and the gentle were compelled to live promiscuously; nay, the doctrine was gravely promulgated, that it ought to be refrained from on principle: the principle being, so far as I can understand it, to convince one set of lunatics of their insanity, by exposing before them the fury and follies of another set. The following quotation may serve as a commentary on this text: "In one of these rooms I found four and twenty individuals lying, some old, some infirm, one or two dying, some insane, and in the centre of the

* Evidence of Mr. Ed. Wakefield, First Report, 1816.

room was left the corpse of one who died a few hours before."*

If the burden of disease was removed, it was not through the instrumentality of any process instituted for the purpose; if it remained, and the mind sunk debilitated and worn out under the pressure, no active interference could be blamed for accelerating the event. In many instances there existed an obvious interest and unequivocal design to protract the duration of the disease. The curability of cases at that time depended, in many instances, less on the nature of the derangement, than the amount of board. Accordingly, we find, that where patients were not literally abandoned to their fate, whatever curative measures were adopted, have more the appearance of being obstacles and impediments to the restoration of reason, than of being dictated by common humanity, or common sense. The whole superintendence was committed to keepers, uneducated, coarse in manners, dissolute in morals, often cruel, and always irresponsible. It was their duty to administer, nay more, to prescribe baths, medicines, restraint, punishment. That which they might have done with safety and benefit, and without much instruction, bathing, they neglected; that, punishment, which, if resorted to, requires the nicest discrimination and the calmest judgment to prescribe, and to apportion to the offence, and which almost all men now agree can be entirely dispensed with, they inflicted constantly, ignorantly, indiscriminately, and in retaliation. The lash, they conceived, was ever ready, of easy application, and of instantaneous efficacy. It is curious, that even the humane Pinel, biassed by the opinions and timidity of his coadjutors, and by the spirit of the age in which he lived, seemed inclined to admit the

* Report, Lunatic Poor in Ireland, p. 15. Evidence of Thomas Rice, Esq.

propriety of trying the "excitement of terror" as a remedy. You must have heard of individuals being frightened *out* of their senses; but will not readily credit the statement, that attempts have been gravely made to frighten a man *into* his senses. This was evidently the principle and object of those who covered the walls of the lunatic's cell with sketches in phosphorus, of hobgoblins and hideous figures, so that his eye might be arrested by the glare whenever he awoke. But in justice to the memory of those who suggested or advocated this practice, I am bound to state, that it is still persevered in, even by men whose motives cannot be suspected, and who declare that benefit has accrued from the application of what is obviously but a modification of the same principle. It appears that in the Senavretta at Milan, they have constructed an apartment, which can be placed in darkness or light, into which the rain can be made to descend, and around which the thunder can be made to peal at pleasure.* These sources of terror are directed against furious mania. I cannot conceive that much benefit should accrue from such a plan. That insanity has been cured by means of sudden, and powerful, and sometimes by depressing impressions produced by external circumstances, may be admitted. But instances of this kind are of rare occurrence, have generally been accidental, and of so dubious a character, that it is difficult to determine, whether the joy, or sorrow, or other vivid emotion excited, be the *cause* of the subsequent recovery, or merely an indication of returning health and the last of a series of stages of improvement. If such a measure succeed in rousing the fear or superstition of the patient, as it fairly may be expected to do, but fail in removing the disease, it is highly probable that the mind may be totally unhinged, or so deeply injured, as to sink into fatuity,

* Brierre de Boismont—Annales de Hygiéne, tom. xvi. p. 56.

or to baffle all other treatment. This risk is confessedly so imminent, that even the surprise bath, the mildest and most justifiable mode in which sudden and disagreeable impressions could be communicated, has fallen into disrepute, and has been in many places altogether abandoned. From these statements it is clear, that although this practice may be condemned as hazardous and unphilosophical, it cannot, in every case, be stigmatized as cruel.

That you may not imagine that I have made assertions of the prevalence of corporal punishment rashly, or that I have merely concluded that such a result was likely to follow conduct so irreconcilable with justice and humanity, two brief but striking narratives may be presented to you. A surgeon stated in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, that in visiting a private asylum, he saw a keeper beating in a most brutal manner a captain in the navy, who was confined by means of a chain on his legs, and hand-cuffs, so that he could neither escape nor defend himself. Mark the import of the concluding sentence: "He died shortly afterwards." The same keeper beat another patient so violently with a pair of boots that, mark again the consequence, "he died shortly afterwards." Now, I most fervently hope that although death unquestionably followed the infliction of this horrible cruelty, it was rather in the order of time than of causation. Yet what limits can be assigned, or can exist, to passion which would give rise to such an accusation as the following: "I have seen her, a keeper, lock her, a harmless maniac, down in her crib with wrist-locks and leg-locks, and horse-whip her: I have seen the blood follow the strokes."* This occurred in 1812, and was the result neither of indifference nor inhumanity on the part of the conductor of the establishment, but of the vicious system then prevalent, and especially of that most reprehensible part of it, which

* First Report of Minutes, &c. 1816, pp. 2, and 84.

consigned the care of the insane to the uneducated and brutal, to deputies and servants whose chief recommendation was a want of delicacy and refinement, and whose only object was aggrandisement.

I would be loath, indeed it would be unfair, to take the following relation, for the truth of which I can vouch, as illustrative of the moral treatment formerly pursued in public institutions. A patient affected with satyriasis was enabled, either from the relaxed state of morality or discipline existing in the asylum in which he was confined, to gratify his desires when he pleased. His gallantries were again and again discovered, and punished by blows and lashes so efficacious, that he was obliged to return to chastity, in order to preserve his life. This fact, although not adduced to prove that a universal corruption of morals pervaded our asylums, does prove two things, first, that the constitution of these was so utterly inefficient, so faulty, that such corruption *might* have existed; and secondly, that the means taken to correct this corruption, while characteristic of the time and mode of thinking on the subject, were as much worthy the title of moral treatment as the whipping of negroes to promote subordination and industry. But while I have every disposition to avoid establishing the above case as a standard, it cannot be denied that gross immorality of a similar description existed, or rather was sanctioned by the absence of all enlightened management, by the selection of improper keepers, and by that secrecy and irresponsibility which characterised every proceeding within the walls of a madhouse. Thus, for example, a female of unimpeachable character became insane, and exposed, by the nature of her malady, to the designs of all around, whether they aimed at the destruction of her body or of her virtue, fell a victim to the demoniac passion of one of the keepers to whom she was intrusted for protection. In the asylum where this occurred the male servants had keys which admitted them to the sleeping rooms

of the female patients.* This is unfortunately not a solitary instance.†

Some individuals carry their horror of innovation so far as to contemplate with suspicion even the partial overthrow of the ancient usages of madhouses. Yet, within the space of a few years, and under the very eyes of these persons, so total was the disregard of decency, that in some institutions every thing was conducted as if there had been no distinction of sex. Perhaps the sapient rulers of these imagined that the lunatic, in consequence of his or her affliction, lost all knowledge of such distinction, or all the shame, or modesty, or delicacy which attends such a knowledge. Be this as it may, the male and female patients were allowed to mingle indiscriminately, and to sleep in the same division of the house: indeed, it is somewhat doubtful that even now a separation has every where been carried into effect, for in 1818 no attempt of this kind had been made at Montpellier.‡ The unscrupulous liberality which saw no impropriety in such an arrangement could scarcely be expected to regulate the tone or scrutinize narrowly the decorum and purity of the intercourse which ensued. If it be remembered that the beings thus having uninterrupted access to each other were irrational, acting under the impulse of ungovernable passions, and unrestrained, perhaps, by the sacred obligations of religion, and certainly unmindful of the conventional check of public opinion, the extent of the corruption of morals, at all events of the deterioration of manners, must have been appalling. In an asylum, with the private history of which I am somewhat acquainted, long after parlours and sleeping wards had been provided, a woman continued to sleep in the division of the house appropriated to the men, and to be attended

* First Report from Committee, &c. 1815, p. 2.

† First Report of Minutes, &c. 1816, p. 28.

‡ Dict. des Sciences Méd. art. "Maison d'Aliénés." First Report of Committee, &c. 1815, p. 46.

by the male keepers at all times and under all circumstances.* The pretext for conduct so revolting was, that the individual was so violent and powerful as to be unmanageable by females. But the pretext was utterly false, and a betrayal of the ignorance and brutality under which those who dared to urge it acted. The customs of the present day prove its falsity and folly. I have examined many thousands of maniacs, but I have yet to see one who could not be governed or guided by one of her own sex.

Perhaps the most appalling example of negligence on the part of the proprietors of asylums, I do not affirm which has occurred, but which has been made public, was detected at Fonthill in Wiltshire, by the Parliamentary Commissioners. On opening the cells in which the patients lived, they were found to be so dirty, and the smell so offensive, as to prevent further inspection. Disgusting as I feel the task to be, duty compels me to extract the description of one of the victims of this savage tyranny:—"He was confined in one of the oblong troughs, chained down; he had evidently not been in the open air for a considerable time, for when I made them bring him out, the man could not endure the light; he was like an Albino blinking; and they acknowledged that he had not. Upon asking him how often he had been allowed to get out of the trough, he said, 'perhaps once in a week, and sometimes not for a fortnight.' He was not in the least violent,—he was perfectly calm, and answered the questions put to him rationally; his breathing was so difficult that I thought his life likely to be affected by it."† This man was confined in an unwholesome cell, measuring nine feet by five. Some idea may be formed of the mental capacity, if not of the humanity, of the former governors of asylums in this

* Report from Committee, &c. 1815, p. 93, contains a case somewhat similar.

† First Report from Committee, &c., 1815, p. 46. Evidence of Dr. Richard Fowler.

country, from the statement made by one of them to a Parliamentary Committee, that sleeping cells of 8 feet by 7 are as good as those measuring 10 feet 6 inches by 8.

But it is not merely accusations of unjustifiable confinement, unhealthy cells or arrangements, which threaten life, or deprive it of even physical enjoyment, of which I have to speak; charges are on record of systematic cruelty so extreme, that death was the consequence. The Inquisition never told the names or numbers of those who sunk under its tortures, or died exhausted under the pestilential atmosphere of its dungeons. The policy of certain asylums appears to have been the same. In the report given to the public by the superintendents of the York institution, it at one time appeared that 221 patients had died. On investigation, the actual number was discovered to be 365. What possible motive, or rather, what good motive, could suggest such a falsification? Or to put the question in a different form: In what way can the deaths of 144 persons thus, for some interested purpose, consigned to oblivion, be explained? But this is not all,—the accusation was more explicit; to quote the words of Mr. Higgins:—"A patient disappears, and is never more heard of; he is said to be removed. A patient is killed, the body is hurried away, to prevent a coroner's inquest."* The human sacrifices of old served as the auguries of succeeding generations, and from the blood of the unfortunate man here alluded to may be traced that generous movement which was made by men of all creeds and parties simultaneously, by all those who acknowledged a sympathy in the sufferings of their fellow-men, for the purpose of destroying every remnant of this judicial torture, this legalised murder, and of extending protection and aid to the most helpless and miserable members of our race. It is not here insinuated that all the individuals whose deaths were con-

* First Report from Committee, &c., 1815, p. 4.

cealed, perished by unfair means, or in any way discreditable to their ordinary or medical attendants; but even after making this admission, and after supposing that this investigation was prompted by malicious motives, of which there is not a shadow of evidence, will it be believed that grounds could exist for accusing the responsible officers of a long established asylum, of such crimes as the following? First, That patients were killed by the fury of the keepers, and then reported to have died; secondly, That the real amount of mortality was concealed; thirdly, That no less than 144 deaths took place, which were not recorded; fourthly, That in order effectually to bury these and other malpractices in oblivion, the books of the establishment were burned, and false registers substituted; and, lastly, That this attempt failing, the house was set fire to and nearly consumed, to the imminent danger of all its miserable inmates, and the destruction of at least four.* For the honour of our country I would willingly believe, that these atrocities may have been too deeply coloured, too strongly stated. The charge, however, was made by a respectable and benevolent magistrate of the county where the circumstances are said to have occurred, and is supported by proofs of so clear and convincing a kind, that any doubt of the guilt of the parties accused cannot be entertained for a moment.

I have said, that a sweeping charge against all institutions, as scenes of impurity, profligacy, and cruelty, would be unjust. The indictment is sufficiently grave, if it include among its counts, total absence of all attempts to secure moral, or any other treatment, a callous indifference to the comforts, wants, and reasonable wishes of the patients, and bigoted perseverance in a system at variance with common sense and justice.

Experiment has shewn in America, that isolation, com-

* First Report of Committee, &c., 1815. Evidence of Godfrey Higgins, Esq., *passim.*

plete solitary confinement, reduces the convict to madness. Had it been designed to secure the continuance of this disease in all those afflicted, no better mode could have been devised than that formerly pursued towards lunatics. The vulgar have an opinion, that those keepers and medical men, who have been long associated with lunatics ultimately sink under the same disease. So horrible was the system of which these persons were the agents, or spectators; so distressing the sufferings which they were condemned to witness, or inflict, and so incessant must have been the excitement of their own passions, that this opinion may have been founded in truth. Let us pass a few minutes in an asylum as formerly regulated, and from the impression made by so brief a visit, let us judge of the effects which years, or a life-time spent amid such scenes, was calculated to produce. The building was gloomy, placed in some low, confined situation, without windows to the front, every chink barred and grated—a perfect gaol. As you enter, the creak of bolts, and the clank of chains are scarcely distinguishable amid the wild chorus of shrieks and sobs which issue from every apartment. The passages are narrow, dark, damp, exhale a noxious effluvia, and are provided with a door at every two or three yards. Your conductor has the head and visage of a Charib; carries, fit accompaniment, a whip and a bunch of keys, and speaks in harsh monosyllables. The first common room you examine, measuring twelve feet long, by seven wide, with a window which does not open, is perhaps for females. Ten of them, with no other covering than a rag round the waist, are chained to the wall, loathsome and hideous; but, when addressed, evidently retaining some of the intelligence, and much of the feeling which in other days ennobled their nature.* In shame or sorrow, one of them perhaps utters a cry; a blow which

* Report from Committee, &c., 1815, p. 11.

brings the blood from the temple, the tear from the eye, an additional chain, a gag, an indecent or contemptuous expression, produces silence. And if you ask where these creatures sleep, you are led to a kennel eight feet square, with an unglazed air-hole eight inches in diameter; in this, you are told, five women sleep. The floor is covered, the walls bedaubed with filth and excrement; no bedding but wet decayed straw is allowed, and the stench is so insupportable, that you turn away and hasten from the scene. Each of the sombre colours of this picture is a fact. And those facts are but a fraction of the evils which have been brought home to asylums as they were.

Doubtless, although the result of these proceedings was in every instance inhumanity, they cannot all be traced to sheer, gratuitous cruelty—the Moloch propensity to enjoy suffering. The motives must have been various. There would be the indifference arising from a false hypothesis, from the conclusion, that neither benefit nor injury could accrue from whatever was done; the ignorant belief that the insane do not and cannot feel the evils heaped upon them; the timid carefulness to prevent escape, destruction of clothes, &c.; the careless sacrifice of the interests and comfort of the patient to the temporary accommodation of his attendant; nay, there might even be, for such folly is possible, an expectation that bolts and bars, terror and stripes, are necessary, and endowed with remedial virtues. The evil of such measures was not, however, the less grave, that the views upon which they were founded, would not have consigned the proposer to the common hangman, or to the milder fate of becoming the companion of his victims. No arraignment, I repeat, is made of the *intentions* of the curators of the insane, but I do arraign the whole *system* of error which they have sanctioned; I call for a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of total subversion, on the pernicious absurdities which continue to be practised in their name and authority.

LECTURE IV.

WHAT ASYLUMS ARE.

The old system not altogether exploded—Commencement of the present system—Liberation of lunatics at Bicêtre by Pinel—The adoption of enlightened principles partial, but a desire for improvement prevalent—First recognition of humanity and occupation as means of treatment in remote times, in Egypt and Belgium—Present mode of treatment characterized by want of classification, want of employment, want of bodily exercise—Asylums insufficiently heated—Error of supposing lunatics impregnable to cold—Inattention to personal comfort of lunatics—Corporal punishment professedly abandoned; but cruelty in various forms still committed—Patients confined to bed to accommodate servants—Inadequate number of keepers—Coercion as a means of cure, of protection—Character and qualifications of attendants on Insane—Evils of indiscriminate association of insane—No wards for convalescents exist—Grounds for separating lunatics—Erroneous views of moral treatment—Night visits—Mental anxiety and disturbance produced by the oppressive, harsh, indelicate or derisive conduct of keepers—Substitution of convalescent patients for keepers—Important duties imposed on this class of servants—Difficulty of procuring well-educated persons to undertake such responsibility—Exclusion, desertion of friends of lunatics—Asylums ill-adapted for reception of rich—Luxurious diet—Indiscriminate diet—Solitary meals—Prejudices of public present obstacles to improvement—Examples—How are these to be removed?

GREAT improvements have, undoubtedly, been effected in the internal economy of asylums. This result has proceeded partly from selfish motives, partly from the prevalence of sounder views of the nature and treatment of mental disease, and chiefly, so far as the metropolitan establishments are

concerned, from the dread of Parliamentary investigations, and the surveillance and remonstrances of the medical commissioners. But that we have not altogether escaped from the evils characteristic of what asylums were, appears from the fact that, so recently as 1828, the Lunatic Hospital at Vienna was, according to Burrows, a disgrace to that capital and to the era of the nineteenth century; and from the following recital, which inpinges more closely on our national honour: "In a close room," says Dr. Bright, "in the yard two men were shut by an external bolt, and the room was remarkably close and offensive. In an outhouse at the bottom of the yard, ventilated only by cracks in the wall, were enclosed three females—the door was padlocked; upon an open rail-bottomed crib herein, without straw, was chained a female by the wrists, arms, and legs, and fixed also by chains to the crib—her wrists were blistered by the handcuffs: she was covered only by a rug. The only attendant upon all the lunatics appeared to be one female servant, who stated she was helped by the patients." "The windows of the bedrooms in which the patients pass the night without any attendants, are not defended by bars, and the only entrance to the men's bedroom is through that occupied by the women; the commissioners went up a staircase said to be stopt, and found at the end of it a ruinous room prepared with staples for the confinement of any violent patient, &c., —an establishment which the commissioners regret they have not the power to suppress."* Glad, however, to escape from the disgraceful details which occupied the preceding Lecture, my present purpose is to describe what is peculiar, and especially what is objectionable, in the existing arrangements, omitting, as much as possible, every thing that appears to be and ought to be more characteristic of the system which has been unanimously condemned, than of that benevolent and rational policy which is now pursued.

* Report, Pauper Lunatics in Middlesex, &c. 1827, pp. 156-7.

Exaggerations have unquestionably crept in, and become amalgamated with the rigid bare truth of many of the statements which have been advanced, both as to the past and present condition of the insane. But has the apocryphal no parallel in the accredited history? Ignorance,—ignorance alike of all that could and of all that did befall within an asylum lent its aid. Fear, inspired by the unlimited and irresponsible power either conferred by the law, or exercised in defiance of the law by interested friends: inspired by the jealous secrecy of every proceeding which took place subsequent to incarceration, by the little that was disclosed, or rather that could not be concealed, of the mysteries of the prison-house, tended powerfully to aggravate the suggestions of that ignorance. And superstition entered as an ingredient into the compound feeling of awe and detestation with which all that related to the treatment of the insane was regarded and interpreted. A similar combination of ill-directed curiosity and suspicion has converted the apothecary's shop into a den of mercenary murder, and the medicine there vended into the exuviæ, the pharmaceutically disguised relics of humanity.

The cry of the lunatic uttered in the exuberance of his own self-inflicted anguish, or while writhing under the terrors of some self-created misfortune, may often have been construed into expressions of bodily pain proceeding from castigation, or from some other device of that gratuitous cruelty which takes a delight in suffering. In like manner, as many lunatics, the cunning and suspicious for example, are as capable of telling, and are as much disposed to tell, falsehoods as their more responsible fellow-men, and as they are certainly more strongly tempted to make out as favourable a case in their own behalf as possible, many of the complaints of hard usage, of stripes, and chains, and starvation, which have reached and been received by the world, merit no other title than that of sheer fabrications. But after

ample allowance has been made for such cases, after deducting for the credulity of mankind, and for the fictions which an occasional discovery of actual inhumanity might give rise to, the question still remains to be answered, is there any case which ignorance, or fear, or superstition has conjured up or blackened with their own sombre colouring, one-half so gross and revolting as those which have been proved by evidence which cannot be disputed? Is there any fiction, cunningly devised in the mind of the insane prisoner panting for liberation, at all to be compared with those facts which have been seen and recorded by men who had no motive but mercy, no objects in view but justice?

An affecting picture has been drawn of the exhumation,—it deserves no other name, of the prisoners from the Bastile, and of the liberation of the condemned from the Abbaye on the death of Robespiérre. But the moral interest of these events is equalled by the scene which signalized the appointment of Pinel as physician to Bicêtre. The gaols used to be thrown open on the accession of a new sovereign; the assumption of office by this friend to human nature was attended by a similar triumph. It was a jubilee initiative of the reign of mercy. Eighty lunatics who had long been galled by chains were set at liberty. And it is mentioned that the very act of liberation, affecting the mind as other powerful impressions, restored many of them to tranquillity, if not to sanity. "The first man on whom the experiment was to be tried," says the narrator of the scene, "was an English captain, whose history no one knows, as he had been in chains forty years. He was thought to be one of the most furious amongst them; his keepers approached him with caution, as he had in a fit of fury killed one of them on the spot with a blow from his manacles. He was chained more rigorously than any of the others. Pinel entered his cell unattended, and calmly said to him, 'Captain, I will order your chains to be taken off, and give you liberty to walk in the court, if

you will promise me to behave well and injure no one.' 'Yes,' I promise you,' said the maniac; 'but you are laughing at me; you are all too much afraid of me.' 'I have six men,' answered Pinel, 'ready to enforce my commands if necessary. Believe me then, on my word, I will give you your liberty if you will put on this waistcoat.' He submitted to this willingly, without a word; his chains were removed, and the keepers retired, leaving the door of his cell open. He raised himself many times from his seat, but fell again on it, for he had been in a sitting posture so long that he had lost the use of his legs; in a quarter of an hour he succeeded in maintaining his balance, and with tottering steps came to the door of his dark cell. His first look was at the sky, and he cried out enthusiastically, 'How beautiful!' During the rest of the day he was constantly in motion, walking up and down the stair-cases, and uttering short exclamations of delight. In the evening he returned of his own accord into his cell, where a better bed than he had been accustomed to had been prepared for him, and he slept tranquilly. During the two succeeding years which he spent in the Bicêtre, he had no return of his previous paroxysms, but even rendered himself useful by exercising a kind of authority over the insane patients whom he ruled in his own fashion."*

From this period, 1792, may be dated a total revolution in the opinions of medical men and legislators, respecting the insane, and in the principles upon which houses of detention are professed to be conducted. The application of these views has been tardy; but, from aiming merely at safe custody, the ambition of the humane and philosophic, at least, has extended to the employment of means which promise to restore a proportion of those confined, to their places and duties in society, and to reconcile the remainder to their captivity. From a blind and hard-hearted policy, which

* The British and Foreign Medical Review, No. I. p. 286. Traité Complet du Régime Sanitaire des Aliénés, p. 57.

embraced only the prevention of one evil by the infliction of another, and which, to accomplish this end—amounting in plain terms, to nothing more than the preservation of the public peace—sacrificed every tie of justice, charity, and human fellowship; a sudden transition was made to a system, professing to be based on a knowledge of the human mind, and on the common sympathies of our nature, and to have for its object the eradication, or if that appeared Utopian, the amelioration of the evil. From darkness they passed into light—from savage ferocity into Christian benevolence. These terms are energetic; but the change which they commemorate was so momentous, as to deserve to be so characterized. Yet no one must conclude that the views from which it proceeded, or the consequences to which it led, either realized what subsequent experience has proved to be sound and necessary, or completely harmonized with what judgment and conscientiousness would dictate. The promised land was in sight; it was not reached. Vast and manifest improvements even now require to be made on the very soil of which Pinel was the cultivator; and although a kindred spirit has succeeded to rear if not to reap the harvest, many years must roll on, and many changes intervene, before it arrive at maturity. Unfortunately, every country has not possessed a Pinel. The impulse of the reformation which he began has been felt, it is true, less or more, in every civilized country; but it has succeeded at certain points only, in shaking the strongholds of prejudice and ignorance. The change is still one of degree; for no where has it been radical and complete. Even in those favoured spots where the greatest care, and the greatest treasure have been lavished, there exist organic evils, which nothing but a more extended acquaintance with the moral constitution of man can remedy. It will not readily be believed, that in the country which has produced such men as Guislain, a man, supposed to be labouring under hydrophobia, should

be confined for two days in a cell, without assistance or treatment, and ultimately should be allowed, in the presence of the whole medical staff of the hospital, to beat out his brains by running against the stove apparently urged to such a desperate act, rather by the mania of fear, than by the agonies of canine madness. It may be said that the cause of the lunatic has been eloquently pleaded at the bar of public opinion, but that the court has not yet pronounced judgment.

There is this characteristic feature in the present condition of asylums:—Those to whose care they are entrusted, are completely aware of the errors formerly committed, and of the grievous injustice which they or their predecessors may have been unwittingly perpetrating. Universally a decided change is contemplated and desired, and the din of preparation is heard wherever isolation is attempted. Good must accrue from the opinions that prevail; and the only ground for apprehension which exists, is, that from the want of a just estimate of the healthy and diseased states of the mind, all the good may not be secured which in other circumstanees would be perfectly practicable. For example, in many modern institutions, where every anxiety is displayed to promote the happiness and comfort of the inmates, the same plan of moral treatment, the same enjoyments, the same diet, are prescribed for all indiscriminately. It would be as rational to treat common cold and consumption by the same means, because they both attack the same organ. The intention in this instanee, is unquestionably to produce pleasure; but it is benevolence acting without the guidance of reason, which, for a momentary gratification, forfeits the chances of recovery. Notwithstanding this, and many similar inconsistencies and errors, which future philosophers will perceive and correct, the movement which commenced at the era alluded to, has produced incalculable benefit, and tends towards still greater improvement.

The present system is imperfect, and falls short of a standard which is evidently attainable, chiefly because it is not founded on, or regulated by any broad or practical philosophical principle. Glimpses of truth occasionally break in upon the minds of those who are the guardians of the lunatic, and changes are effected in accordance with the discovery. But no grand attempt has been made to place every part of the treatment in harmony with his condition. We must not quarrel, however, with great ameliorations, although they flow from sources less exalted than what the sanguine might desire.

Two of the earliest and most striking departures from the time-sanctified system of force, are to be traced to the substitution of a system of imposture. So much evil has been inflicted on man by superstition, that it is difficult to suppose it contributing to his happiness. The same principle which struggles to keep the mind in ignorance, seems, in these instances, to have desired to keep it in peace, and to restore to it intelligence. The first example of the compatibility of these objects is found in Egypt, where the most enlightened views of modern science are recorded to have been engrafted upon the darkest and most degrading forms of ancient superstition. The temples dedicated to Saturn were literally asylums of the best description. The intention of the priest was to enhance the popularity of the deity of whom he was the servant; and his mode of effecting this was founded upon a profound insight into the mechanism of the being he designed to repair. He knew the boundless credulity of his patients; and to gratify this feeling, while he used it as a powerful agent in giving efficacy to all subsequent treatment, he declared that the cure about to be performed was miraculous, and by the direct intervention of his tutelar god. Having established this belief, recourse was next had to all those means which a knowledge of mind has shewn to be most conducive to restore its original tone

and strength. Every new moral prescription was not, however, exhibited as a medicine, but as a formula of worship, revealed by the benevolent member of the polytheism who directed his energies to renovate the melancholic and the madman. Under this guise, the crowds which frequented these shrines were engaged in every healthful and amusing exercise; they were required to walk in the beautiful gardens which surrounded the temples, or to row on the majestic Nile. Delightful excursions were planned for them under the plea of pilgrimages. Dances, concerts, and comic representations, occupied a part of the day, as constituting the symbolical worship of some divinity. In short, a series of powerful, yet pleasing impressions were communicated at a time, and under circumstances, when the feelings were inspired with the most extravagant hope, and with perfect reliance upon the power whose pity every act was intended to propitiate. The priests triumphed, and deserved to triumph. The disease was subdued, and their reputation rose in proportion. We cannot determine whether they trusted chiefly to the mere will of Saturn, or to the discipline he had the credit of suggesting; or whether they believed at all in the delusion which they propagated; nor is it material to know. The simple fact of the employment of such means is sufficient to shew that exercise, occupation, and feelings of enjoyment, were considered essentially contributive to the efficacy of the miraculous interposition, if such was believed to exist.*

The second example is drawn from a more recent period, and is even more open to the suspicion of deception. The village of Gheel, now attached to the asylum in Antwerp, has long been celebrated as a retreat for lunatics. The patients are boarded with the peasants, who employ them in their gardens or fields. When unengaged, they are

* Voisin, Des Causes Morales et Physiques des Maladies Mentales, p. 411.

permitted to roam about at perfect liberty, and neither accidents nor escapes are ever heard of. The labour is compulsory, but is regulated according to the strength and condition of the workman. The benefits which generally accrue from air, exercise, and occupation, are considered as of little avail in removing the disease, unless the patients regularly once a-day pass under the tomb of a certain St. Dymph, to whose sanctity, relics, and good offices, the restoration is solely attributable.* The ashes of this holy personage constitute the riches of the place. The physicians of Belgium may be sceptical of the virtue of these relics, but they appear still to avail themselves of the respect and confidence with which they are regarded by the lower orders. Such a combination of work and penance is admirably suited to the character of a people in whom the religious are the predominating feelings, and with whose most ordinary and trivial transactions the ritual of the Romish church is constantly interwoven. The cause which produced these changes in a remote age, has led to the improvements which we claim as peculiar to the present.

From the absence of any common design in the alterations which have taken place in the mode of conducting asylums, and from the want of similarity in the alterations themselves, no description can be attempted which would prove generally applicable; so that my remarks must be classified into statements of the excellencies and of the evils which attach to the present condition of such establishments, particularizing such countries or individual asylums as afford illustrations of the one or of the other, but excluding from the investigation those cases in which a maximum degree of improvement has been attained, as properly belonging to the view of what asylums ought to be.

Much of the present system may be described by nega-

* Dict. des Sciences Méd. Carter, Short Account of Principal Hospitals, &c. p. 191.

tives. There is no classification, no employment, no exercise. If you pass through an establishment, all may be tranquil, orderly, and humane, but the inmates are lethargically slumbering on chairs, or endeavouring to devise occupation by tormenting their fellows, or circumventing their keeper. Men have been proved to have remained seated in the same spot, during the day, for a dozen years, without an attempt being made to rouse their muscular or mental energies. This species of negligence is often presented in a more hideous form. Patients who at first are perfectly able to walk, are allowed to remain in bed; their limbs waste, contract, are partially anchylosed, and they ultimately become unable to rise. A contagious disease broke out in a small asylum; one-half of the patients died; the bodies having been carried to a public hospital, were inspected. In doing this, numbers were found to have contracted limbs—a deformity which was traced to the practice to which I have alluded; the position being, in all probability, originally assumed and retained in order to obtain as great a degree of warmth as possible.

Where peculation no longer exists, and where the lunatic is comfortably lodged and sufficiently clothed, there is still great inattention to the mode in which the building where he sleeps is heated. In winter he is compelled to pass, as if in imitation of a Russian bath, from the temperature of a crowded and probably over-heated common hall, to that of a damp cell which has been cooled down by the indispensable process of ventilation, to the freezing point. The cruel fallacy that lunatics are insensible to cold and to other modifications of pain, has long been acted upon. This error is countenanced by three circumstances. First, In cases of acute mania, from the state of the circulation there actually is much heat developed at the surface; secondly, In another class of cases there does exist a degree of insensibility to external circumstances; and, thirdly, Lunatics rarely tell

their sufferings. But in these as in all other cases the depressing influence of cold must and does produce its usual consequences.

Although we have passed the period when cruelty was avowed and defended, if not actually prescribed, the spirit characteristic of that period has, in some cases, been perpetuated by avarice. Acts of oppression have been perpetrated in defiance of a parliamentary commission, expressly appointed to detect and report such offences, which are worthy of a darker age. One of these will suffice. In 1820, the Commissioners found a patient in a private institution alone in an out-house, without a fire—the visit was paid in winter —the windows were broken, probably by his own act. He was without shoes, but was in other respects sufficiently clothed. After much prevarication and deception, it was proved that this patient did not sleep in the apartment said to be his, but in a miserable room up a private stair, concealed by a door, which was discovered with considerable difficulty. It was a single room, small and offensive, containing only a wet and dirty piece of sacking filled with straw, with one rug and a blanket. For this treatment the patient paid L.50 per annum.*

One great revolution has been consummated, as a concession to public opinion ; slowly and reluctantly, but universally : one which every man can appreciate and applaud who has a spark of benevolence in his composition, and whether he understands the detrimental tendency of the former practice or not. Corporeal punishment has been professedly abandoned. The lash is not openly seen, or recommended as a medical instrument. That no cruelty is inflicted under the ridiculous name of punishment, or the more specious pretext of preserving order, it would be vain to expect ; but the infliction is no longer acknowledged. The perpetrators

* Report, Pauper Lunatics in Middlesex, p. 158, 1827.

shrink from, repudiate and conceal those deeds, in which a few years back, if they did not absolutely glory, they at least perceived no evil. The first object, then, is gained; cruelty is denounced as iniquitous and unnecessary. The next step is to shew that it is inconsistent with the personal interest of those who are empowered to care for and cure the insane. Were men generally actuated by pure and exalted motives, it would be superfluous to advance further than an exposition of the anti-christian spirit of the system: but seeing that they are not so actuated, the conviction must be impressed upon their minds, that it is inefficacious in eradicating or alleviating mental disease, and that it is inimical, even fatal, to the reputation of all institutions where it is supposed to be resorted to. That acts of cruelty are still committed does not admit of doubt. They are less frequent and less severe, but they have not ceased. But although physical suffering be no longer inflicted, or inflicted to the same extent, there are other species of harshness, nay, of positive inhumanity, as repugnant to common sense and common benevolence. Coercion is employed unnecessarily. Either from the savage philosophy of terrifying into obedience, and, it is to be presumed, into the possession of reason, or from the despicable economy of employing a small corps of keepers; chains, muffs, manacles, are in many places the substitutes for mildness and prudence, or suitable attendance. Not only the violent and the destructive but the perverse, even the restless and noisy maniac must be secured, I presume for the preservation of order; but that the keeper may have more time to dispose of for his own amusement, the same horrible practice is adopted. In fact, that he may have freedom, they must be deprived of it. "I once," says Tuke, "visited a house for insane persons, in which security was a *primary* object. Here I saw three of the keepers, in the middle of the day earnestly employed in—playing cards."*

* Description of the Retreat at York, &c., p. 107.

A refinement upon the old mode of economizing the labours of keepers has been brought to light by the investigations of the Commissioners. The patients were compelled to remain in bed, or, as the terms of the justification run, were allowed to remain in bed during the whole of Sunday, in order that the servants of the establishment might visit their friends.* It is possible that the wishes of the patients themselves suggested this practice; but the gratifications of such desires would convert every day into one of rest and sleep, and sacrifice the interests of ultimate restoration to lethargy or whim. One of the excuses for resorting to such expedients, and for keeping a number of miserable creatures in chains, darkness, and filth, for thirty-six hours, was the small number of keepers employed. The reason was, in one point of view, valid. Servants so engaged are often timid, although otherwise well-disposed, and seek for protection: or they become depressed and gloomy, contaminated by the atmosphere in which they move, and seek for intervals of liberty as a relief. And unless actuated by a high sense of duty, they will not hesitate to obtain these objects, if the attainment does not lead to a glaring dereliction of duty. They, more than any other class of servants, undoubtedly require periods of relaxation; and the way to remove all temptation to obtain these by compromising the interests of the patients, is to have a large body employed. It appears that in one instance three keepers were expected to guide, govern and soothe 250 patients. In another asylum, 164 patients were intrusted to two keepers. In a third, each servant was appointed to take charge of 50 patients. The proportion usually is one keeper for 30 lunatics. This means that one man or woman is to attend to all the wants and wishes, regulate the employments and amusements, counsel, tranquillize, walk and converse with, feed, clothe, and put to bed thirty persons, every

* Report, Pauper Lunatics in Middlesex, &c., pp. 22, 30, 37, 90, 169, &c. 1837.

one of whom displays a different form of insanity, is furious or fatuous, malicious or melancholy. The proposal is altogether preposterous. Formerly every female keeper in Bethlem had sixty patients under her care. This state of things is strongly contrasted with the law on the subject in France, which accords one keeper for every ten lunatics.

To return to the subject of restraint. That there are some lunatics so completely stript of the attributes of intelligence and moral feeling, as neither to perceive nor to suffer from the galling thongs with which they are bound, is true. Such are the fatuous and imbecile, in whom every power more elevated than the impressions of hunger and thirst is obliterated, and where no restraint is demanded. But such cases, even when including those of furious maniacs, who are so pre-occupied by some engrossing emotion as to be insensible to every external circumstance, are rare, when compared with the numbers of timid maniacs whose energies are for ever paralyzed; of irascible maniacs whose feelings of anger and opposition are roused to a whirlwind of passion; and of proud maniacs, whose innocent arrogance is needlessly wounded by the badges of moral slavery. There is now no ground for retaining this practice as a means of cure. As a source of protection it is sometimes indispensable: on all other pretexts it is cruel and oppressive. Even when unavoidable it may be deprived of some of its horrors: the appearance of force may be concealed: the apparatus may be of the least repulsive description, and for bodily coercion, confinement to a private room, classification, or permanent isolation may be substituted. The best and most humane judge of the mutual rights and relations of madmen and their keepers, Esquirol, has said that the only estimate which can be formed of the character of a house of detention, must be founded on the number of individuals actually coerced. And this estimate applies not merely to the general gentleness, but to the efficacy of the treatment pursued. But

although coercion is less resorted to, the adoption of the opposite method is slow, reluctant and partial. Not many years have elapsed since in one hall of an asylum, of very recent erection, not fewer than eighteen out of twenty-seven male patients were chained, muffed, or strapped to their seats. A keeper, when first intrusted with these men, was cautioned that his life would not be safe for an instant unless he adhered to the plan then existing. A brighter destiny has dawned upon these unfortunate beings. In the very same hall, containing the same number of persons and many of the same individuals, there is not now more than one requiring restraint.

The mere conviction that surveillance exists, that they are watched and distrusted, is sufficiently painful to the self-respect and sense of honour which many lunatics cherish, without the degradation,—for to minds so constituted it must appear degradation,—of personal thraldom. When violence or disobedience is displayed, it is never supposed that there are any other modes of controlling these than by brute force. A common axiom inculcates, that to obtain confidence it is necessary to confide. But all common axioms are set at nought in an asylum. No effort is made to act upon the sentiments of probity, or love of approbation, which are as strong, *cet. par.* in the insane as in the sane mind; and what might be obtained by a promise, by an appeal to honour, or by some well-chosen expression of admiration, is extorted by a command or a chain.

The frequency with which restraint is even justifiably imposed, depends, in a great measure, upon the immediate attendants of the insane. And, unfortunately, this tremendous power is too often confided to men altogether unworthy of the trust. The labours of such a situation are great, varied, and of the most delicate nature. They are not, or ought not to be limited to the administration of food, attention to cleanliness, or the prevention of escape, but should

extend to the task of arousing and engaging such of the faculties of the patients as still remain healthy, of amusing or occupying all who are susceptible of such impressions—of soothing the irritable and captious—of inspiring the desponding with hope—of presenting to all, such objects as are calculated to communicate present enjoyment, and to restore the current of thought to its ordinary channels. Such ministrations comprise a moral treatment of the most extended and exquisite form. Yet to carry this into execution, to set this complicated machinery in motion, who are the persons, and what their standing and acquirements who are employed? Do they possess natural talents or education sufficient to perceive and to adapt their own behaviour to the dispositions of those whom they are appointed to attend? Have they any knowledge of the human mind in its strength or in its decay; or are they even instructed in the routine of duties which devolve upon those who have to superintend the personal comforts of twenty or thirty men? Are they in general distinguished for patience, kindness, or those conciliating manners which secure the affections, and through them the obedience or friendly co-operation of all who come within their influence. To not one of these qualifications has the great majority of servants in asylums the slightest pretension. To shew the ideas entertained by such personages of insanity, one fact may suffice. The superintendent of a public asylum, on paying his forenoon visit, found one of the patients, and one subject to frequent fits of excitement, poised upon his head. The keeper was seated by the fire, reading; and on being questioned as to the meaning of the scene, replied, "O, Mr. D. is perfectly quiet; he has been standing on his head for the last half hour!" From the lowness of the wages, and the difficult and sometimes dangerous duties exacted, such servants are often of the very worst caste; I mean, of course, the worst adapted for such an office. They are hired for the express purpose of acting as spies or watch-

men, and they aspire to no higher sphere of utility. Coarse and uneducated, their presence is offensive to all individuals, either of polished mind or manners, or who have been accustomed to attendants of a better grade; and their society can be of no use, even if it be agreeable, to those who might be soothed by compassion and affability, or improved by intercourse with a person who could understand, and could direct to better objects, the distempered fancies under which they labour. Keepers are the unemployed of other professions. If they possess physical strength, and a tolerable reputation for sobriety, it is enough; and the latter quality is frequently dispensed with. They enter upon their duties altogether ignorant of what insanity is, fully impressed with the idea that the creatures committed to their charge are no longer men, that they are incapable of reasoning or feeling, and that in order to rule or manage, it is necessary to terrify and coerce them. They may not be devoid of good temper, or active kindness; but from their inability to employ these agents, and often from a belief that it is contrary to rule to employ them, they will be found to punish, domineer, and restrain, to the same degree as if actually cruel and tyrannical. The physician who has trained his powers for a life time, in penetrating into the depths of the diseased mind, and who, with all the assistance derived from such experience, from the views and observations of others, and from the tranquillity and benevolence of manner which he has learned to assume, should it not originally be his own; often—how often, let the candid say—fails signally in detecting the prevailing sentiments, in pacifying, in bending to or from a certain purpose, in rendering happy. Yet, in modern asylums, a similar course devolves upon the class of persons of whom we have spoken; and who, if they do not shrink from the responsibility which they incur, ought to pursue it unflinchingly and unceasingly. From the individuals who, at present, occupy such situations, it would be

absurd to expect any co-operation of this kind. Until mankind perceive that it is as necessary that he who undertakes to assist in improving the condition of the insane, should be instructed in the mode of doing so, as he who professes to improve the condition of the soil—all that can be expected is a capability of securing the affections of the patients, and a docility in promoting the plans suggested by others. "Your first attempt," I was once told, "ought to be to cure your keepers; you need not proceed to your patients until you have done so." Apart from the necessity of preserving order, there is a necessity for the presence of a number of this class of servants, arising out of the obvious evil of confining a lunatic among lunatics. This evil, which is, of course, unavoidable, may be materially mitigated, first, by the introduction of keepers of strong, healthy, well-constituted minds: secondly, by possessing ample means of classification; and, thirdly, by the exercise of sound discretion in the selection of those who are to associate together. The disposition, rather than the rate of board, should be the principle of this choice. The magnitude of the error committed, in banding together a crowd of lunatics in the same hall, without any reference to the extent or form of their malady, may be gathered from the feelings of horror and distraction excited in a perfectly unimpaired mind, on coming into abrupt contact with the heterogeneous inmates of an asylum; or it may be more strikingly illustrated by the pernicious consequences arising from the indiscriminate intercourse permitted in prisons. How can the already insecure and tottering intellect fail to be shaken by the ribaldries, the ravings, the delusions which assail it from all sides? Or how can healthy impressions be received in such an infected region? Besides the constant excitement, the trepidation, the sentiment of disgrace or disgust which must be produced, positively new delusions may be suggested by this intercommunion, and so successfully engrafted, as to

supplant those originally characteristic of the disease. An example of this was recently under my care. A woman believed herself to be our Saviour; and so excellent a proselytizer was she, that she completely convinced one of her fellow-patients of the truth of her pretensions, and so far staggered another by relations of miracles, visions, and so forth, as to induce her, occasionally, to acknowledge the divinity claimed. Intercourse with healthy minds is, in fact, indispensable; and at such stages of the disease as permit of the experiment, the greater the extent to which it is tried the better. The visits even of strangers is often beneficial, by interrupting the chain of morbid fancies, by arousing feelings long dead or dormant, and by re-establishing that bond of connection with the external world and its affairs, which lunatics often conceive, and often conceive with reason, is dissevered. Were a regular system, founded on such views, instituted and carried into operation by persons properly qualified, the benefit might be expected to be great and permanent. A practice somewhat similar to that here recommended, at one time received the sanction of the directors of the Retreat at York, but it does not appear to have been pursued to its legitimate extent.* Indeed, with its full application the timidity and prejudices of the public, from whom, under such circumstances, must arise the voluntary moral physicians, will, for a long period, it is to be feared, interfere with such outpourings of humanity, or direct them into channels widely different. Various expedients may be had recourse to in order to supply the deficiency. One of these is to take advantage of the different forms and degrees of alienation, and to employ him who is gentle and good-tempered to take charge of him who is habitually irritable and unruly, or to induce the partially insane, he who is irrational *ten* degrees, to associate with, and teach him who

* Tuke. Description of the Retreat, &c.

is irrational *twenty* degrees. I have been informed that this principle is acted upon in the excellent asylum at Perth. To apply such a plan upon a grand scale would require great delicacy in the analysis of character: but if this be stated as an objection it equally attacks the very foundation of mental medicine.

If it be true that the lunatic at the incursion of the disease may be injured, his cure retarded or prevented, by injudiciously consigning him to the society of those whose deportment must disturb or confuse, it will still less admit of question that at the period of convalescence, the same danger must exist and be felt in tenfold measure. The ease with which relapses may be induced, the trifles which induce them are known to all: but the knowledge has but in few instances led to any provision by which the exciting causes, existing in hospitals, may be removed. No separation takes place of those who are recovering from those who are lapsing, or have already fallen into a state of confirmed insanity. Even subsequent to the complete restoration to health, and during the interval of probation, which is generally allowed to elapse between that period and the dismissal of the patient, no new arrangement is made. No one perceives the cruelty of thus compelling the sane to mingle with, and to run all the risks of mingling with, the insane. We remove the man recovering from fever from the effects of the presence of individuals similarly affected, and assist the progress of his convalescence by a change of scene or society, cheerful occupations and moderate exercise; but no such indulgence, no such precautions against a renewal of the disease is extended to the lunatic; he is left exposed to the same influence as before. In France convalescent wards exist in almost every asylum, and in our own country the propriety of such an arrangement is generally admitted. Where any efforts have been made to group lunatics together, the principle adopted, that is the classification into noisy, tranquil and convalescent, is too vague and too contracted.

It is not even enough that the idle shall be separated from the industrious, that the depressed and desponding be protected from the riotous bacchanal, the tyrannical and the deceitful. The slightest differences of disposition, and sympathies in pursuit or taste must be taken advantage of, and made the basis of separation and association. Dr. Abercrombie quotes a case from Pinel, exhibiting the evils of ignorance or negligence of such indications of treatment. A musician, confined at Bicêtre, as one of the first symptoms of returning reason, made some slight allusion to his favourite instrument. It was immediately procured for him: he occupied himself with music for several hours every day and his convalescence seemed to be advancing rapidly; but unfortunately he was then allowed to come frequently into contact with a furious maniac, by meeting him in the gardens. The musician's mind was unhinged—his violin was destroyed, and he fell back into a state of insanity which was considered as confirmed and hopeless.* Had his companions been selected from musicians, or those who delight in music, or even from the calm and amiable, his reason might have been saved.

There are certain glaring incompatabilities of character among lunatics which must strike, and ought to guide, the least observant physician in his practice.

1. Some lunatics enjoy a quarrel; one as a promoter, another as a spectator, a third as a participator.

2. The language of one is a mixed jargon of oaths, blasphemies and maledictions: the distempered fancy of another receives these as oracles from Heaven.

3. An oppressor soon discovers a slave; a sovereign, a subject; a fanatic, some self-deified maniac to worship.

4. The confiding are betrayed by the falsehoods and chicanery of the cunning: the timid are terrified by brutality and arrogance; the unsuspecting and unprotected are cheated and plundered.

* Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, &c. p. 353.

All recent writers on insanity have spoken loudly in praise of moral treatment. But they have spoken vaguely of its nature. Each of them attaches a different meaning to the word. Employment is the panacea of one; amusement is the specific of another; classification is advocated by a third. Now, were every lunatic busily engaged in a suitable occupation: were recreations adapted to the dispositions or previous predilections of all provided: was classification, even on the broad basis which I would assign, universally adopted; moral treatment, if confined to one or all of these, excellent though they be, would be imperfect and comparatively inefficatious. The authors to whom I have alluded have mistaken parts, unexceptionable, it is true, but still merely parts of the system for the whole. Every arrangement, beyond these for the regulation of the animal functions, from the situation, the architecture and furniture of the buildings intended for the insane to the direct appeals made to the affections by means of kindness, discipline, and social intercourse, ought to be embraced by an effective system of moral treatment. Even many of the details which affect personal comfort alone are of greater importance, as moral, than as physical agents. The denial of an article of dress, or an unanswered bell, has produced a paroxysm of fury. It is not prudent nor conducive to health to comply invariably with the frivolous demands or unreasonable desires of lunatics; neither is it prudent, nor will it conduce to health, to act invariably upon the principle of resisting these demands and desires, because they are frivolous and unreasonable. Both of these errors are detectable in the existing system. The resistance or compliance should be regulated not by the nature of the demand but by the state of mind of the individual by whom it is urged. Great use may be made of self-created wants. The partiality for a piece of dress, or a cup of tea, is often found to be a more powerful lever in acting upon the intractable, than sage counsel or religious impressions. The rule formerly was,

and I suspect still is, to render an asylum as unlike the home of which the patients had been deprived as possible. In application, this was a partial and one-sided rule, however specious and judicious it may appear. If the patient's home, for instance, had been miserable, no attempt was seriously and systematically made to reconcile him to the change by increasing his comfort and happiness. The grand object was, and perhaps is, to multiply impressions which would inspire awe, submission, quiet, a wish to conceal, if not to correct, the sallies of inordinate passion or misdirected intellect, and an anxiety to escape from such restraint. This might be calculated to subdue the refractory and to weary out the perverse. But while, in all probability, it would fail to cure even these, what must its effects have been on the much more numerous classes, the desponding, the suspicious, the timid, the vain? Placing out of consideration the pernicious influence of such a plan in relation to the particular feelings diseased, it obviously and unnecessarily diminishes the amount of enjoyment in which persons so affected, could, without injury, participate.

In a bill recently submitted to Parliament as to the regulation of asylums, it was proposed to invest the commissioners, to be appointed under it, with the power of visiting all houses of the kind during the night.* The proposal was, I believe, negatived in consequence of the almost unanimous opposition of the medical men consulted on the subject: but it indicates two things,—First, a total want of confidence in the probity and competency of the managers of such institutions, and upon this ground it was approved of by some medical men; and, secondly, as total a want of knowledge of the interests of the insane on the part of the legislator. Such visits might disclose some of the evils which it is desir-

* Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, 1828, passim.

able were corrected, but it would undo all that which quiet and care had effected, by rousing every inmate to fear or fury, and thus realizing the delusions which sleep so often weakens or eradicates.

There exist a class of injuries connected with that discussed above, which are as cruel and destructive of peace as the laceration of the lash, or the deep degrading ulcer excavated by the fetter, but which no medical or other commission, however probing and penetrating its inquiries, could reach. The inquisitors might be actuated by the best motives and by the clearest views of the great duty which they had undertaken, and their visits might have been often repeated, unannounced and inopportune, and yet nothing but the most glaring errors and inconsistencies of the system which they desired to investigate could be detected. They could see the physical misery which it inflicted, the disease and death which ensued, and they might believe that the sum of its iniquities were numbered. But they could not see the thousand moral impressions of pain and anxiety and offended delicacy which daily and hourly embittered the existence of the lunatic. They could not separate the suffering which was the result of insanity, from that which arose out of the situation in which the lunatic was placed, or from the various sources of annoyance to which he was exposed. The interested and offending party would be the last to reveal the insults, the ridicule, the disgusting expressions, or, where no intentional culpability could be charged, the offensive or irritating conversation with which he assailed his victim: and, unfortunately, the testimony of that victim is not recognized as admissable. I hold this disqualification to be not merely unfortunate but unjust. A wide distinction ought to be drawn between the evidence of an insane person as to what he believes and as to what he feels. His opinions may be delusions, his feelings cannot. Under a system, the grand principle of which was fear, he might, if

unconscientious and desirous to deceive, complain of greater injuries than what he actually received: but still there would exist ground for his appeal. Under a rule of love, there is nothing real or imaginary of which to complain. From this distinction never having been acknowledged, and from constantly rejecting every statement made by a lunatic as unworthy of credit, the information on this part of the subject is necessarily defective. Enough, however, has been ascertained, and enough even now remains of that disregard to the feelings of insane patients, that some idea may be formed of the nature, although not of the extent of the moral torture to which they were necessarily subjected. It is to be hoped that this callous indifference proceeded, and is still manifested, in many cases at least, from the preposterous assumption that lunatics had no feelings, that they did not feel as other men. Their bodies were said to be unaffected by cold, and it was concluded to be analagous reasoning to hold that their minds could not be stung by shame, or dishonour, or injustice. But our business is less with the cause in which such conduct originated, than with its disgraceful inhumanity and its evil consequences. The exploded system has been well characterized as one in which "madmen were employed to torment madmen," and the following relations, applying although they do to the remains only of that system, appear to justify the force of the accusation. Keepers, the tormentors alluded to, rarely attempt to soothe or persuade: in addressing their charges they employ at best heartless or harsh terms, and often oaths and blasphemies, upon the principle of terrifying into obedience. I do not doubt the success of such an expedient. But if it be recollected what effect such expressions will produce on a well-constituted mind: upon the timid, or the virtuous: if it be recollected, that in the irritable and the passionate they will excite propensities corresponding to those from which they emanate, it may be imagined, that

they fall with tenfold force upon minds impaired and enervated by disease, labouring under the monomania of fear, viciously disposed, and, at the same time, furiously mad: upon all, in fact, and there are ninety such in every hundred, retaining a sufficient degree of intelligence to understand the import, and a sufficient degree of feeling to be disturbed and disgusted by the ribaldry and cruelty of what is addressed to them. The mind in many cases of mania, in place of becoming obtund or deadened, is endowed with an unnatural sensitiveness, with an acuteness of perception, upon which the insults and insinuations of the rude or the indelicate, or the positively cruel must act in the same manner, and must produce pain upon the same principle that harsh sounds and bright light grate upon the eye and ear when excited by fever.

To females, whom nature has wisely made more keenly alive to propriety of external deportment, and to the refinement and purity of language, it has been proved, that the most gross obscenities have been addressed, the most offensive gesticulations exhibited, and this by individuals of their own sex, by those very persons to whose tender mercies they were intrusted. The maniacs may or may not have been sensible of the treatment which they received, its brutality will not, however, be abated one jot by supposing that it was expended in vain. Females who, from their original situation in life, had been accustomed to all the luxuries of dress, have been allowed to expose themselves in a state bordering upon nudity, and then derided for the exposure. If the unfortunate sufferers were at any time conscious of their condition, how bitter the taunt: if reason ever returned, how bitter the recollection. The observation has often been made by those who have paid but transient visits to institutions for the insane, and is perfectly familiar to those who have been domesticated in such abodes, that the imprecations, profane and indecent expressions, which are heard

even from the lips of those who, previous to the incursion of the disease, it is certain were respectable, chaste and virtuous, are horrible and altogether unaccountable. On making this remark to a physician who has spent a long lifetime in philanthropical attempts to uproot the prejudices and injustice which obtain wherever the insane are concerned; and adding my surprize as to where patients of superior rank and unblemished reputation could have learned such words, the rejoinder was emphatic and humiliating,—"Sir, they have been taught here: the wages of our servants are extremely low: we are accordingly compelled to receive whatever applicants may present themselves without much scrutiny as to character or previous conduct, and consequently the vile and abandoned flock to us because they will not be admitted elsewhere, and because we must have keepers. They inevitably bring with them their vices, and although under a certain degree of moral restraint, they cannot be prevented from propagating them, and thus corrupt all around, debasing still further those whom it is their duty to elevate." This happened in a country which boasts, and perhaps truly, of having taken the lead in the race of improvement, where paupers live in palaces, and a certain class of pensioners are served off plate. The blindness of Humanity is often singularly contrasted with that of Justice. The assertion, quoted above, must not be admitted without certain limitations, in as much as there are certain forms of mania which predispose, independently altogether of the influence of servants or any other secondary cause, to the use of the most gross and revolting language.

The practice of ill-disciplined school-boys has often been transferred to those places of refuge, where the imbecile or lunatic seeks, or at least ought to find protection from aggression; and the very helplessness or delusion which it is the object of such places to remove, has been made the subject of merriment or derision. Conceive the poor idiot serving as

the butt for his protector or physician. Certain animals destroy or persecute the weak and defenceless of their own species; man, without the guidance of the higher sentiments, acts similarly. Sane and insane acts from the same impulses, and in the latter, as well as in the former, there exist sore points, jarring strings, which, if touched, the whole soul is roused under the infliction of pain to incontrollable fury, or to that degree of excitement when its peculiarities become visible. This experiment was frequently tried, and for a very obvious reason, especially when visitors were present. The very flame which it was essential to smother, was thus fanned and kept perpetually burning. The proud maniac was told that he was not a king, in order to witness the extent of his royal rage: the desponding maniac was confirmed in his forebodings and fears, that the wildness of despair might be embodied; and the incoherence of the idiot was encouraged, that a laugh or a jest might not be wanting. A still more systematic mode of aggravating disease is on record, where two lunatics were induced to quarrel—were inspired with mutual dislike and distrust—where the strong was allowed to tyrannize over the weak, or the fool set to mock the fool. It is somewhat difficult to estimate either the motives or the effects of such conduct. But this much may be affirmed, that as neither cure nor alleviation could possibly be the object, neither could they possibly be the result. Pinel acknowledges, that in his own experience, lunatics, who were perfectly composed, and in a fair way of recovery, have, in consequence of the silly raillery and rude brutality of their attendants, relapsed into the opposite condition of violent agitation and fury.* Tuke gives an instance of the same kind.† These statements may, and I hope will be received with loathing; but it is necessary for the accomplishment of the object now in view,

* Pinel. Treatise on Insanity, p. 67.

† Description of Retreat, &c. p. 144.

that the whole truth should be known. There is a difficulty in determining the amount of misery the human heart can bear: there is equally a difficulty in determining the amount it will inflict. The following description, however, which is quoted verbatim, lest a particle of the effect should be diminished or increased by a change of expression, approaches as nearly to the climax of human suffering and human ferocity as can be imagined. "Another case which I laid before the governors, was that of the Rev. Mr. ——. He was a clergyman reduced to indigence, I believe, in consequence of his mental complaint. He had at times, and for considerable periods, intervals of reason. In these intervals, when he was perfectly capable of understanding every thing that was said or done to him, repeatedly in the presence of his wife, he was exposed to personal indignity; and on one occasion, he was inhumanly kicked down stairs by the keepers, and told, in the presence of his wife, that he was looked upon as no better than a dog. His person swarmed with vermin; and to complete this poor man's misery, the keepers insulted his wife with indecent ribaldry, in order to deter her from visiting him in his unfortunate situation. He had a gold watch which was lost there, and which his wife could never recover."* This description belongs to the past; but unfortunately, all the features of which it is composed, with the exception, perhaps, of personal violence, might be used to characterize the evils of the system still prevailing. Within a very short period, an instance has fallen under my own observation, of a superintendent refusing to sit down at table with a lady, one of his own patients, and a person of good birth, education and manners, because, and the reason was used in her presence, she was a "mad creature." Surely it is a matter for regret, that to men so ignorant and brutal, should be committed

* First Report from Committee on Madhouses, 1815. Evidence of Godfrey Higgins, Esq.

the care of the "mind diseased." For weeks, and sometimes for months, they have the sole and irresponsible control of hundreds of patients; they constitute at once the legislative and the executive; they decree, and with their own hands inflict punishment; or, should they feel disposed to diminish their labours, they subsidize convalescent patients to perform the more menial duties, reserving for themselves all the higher privileges of office.* The indiscriminate employment of lunatics who are partially recovered, to wait upon their less rational companions, is certainly to be condemned. Under proper regulation, the attachment of one patient to another, either as a friend or a servant, proves highly beneficial to both parties; but what is least justifiable in the custom to which I have adverted, is the substitution of patients for keepers, endowed with all the tremendous power of coercing, confining, punishing, and further, the detention of these useful convalescents, in order to diminish the number of regular attendants.

The necessity for employing only well educated servants in the care of the insane, has been so strongly felt in France, that in many establishments the keepers are required to have undergone a system of training previous to their appointment. They serve a sort of apprenticeship, if the expression be allowable, attending some of the large public asylums as assistants, where they have ample opportunities for observation, but are not intrusted with the charge of patients. This laudable example has, in some few cases, been followed in our own country. Tuke states, "several persons about to engage in the superintendence of similar establishments, have made a temporary residence at York, and have been permitted to observe daily the economy of the house, and the mode of managing the patients."† This is the true way of grappling with the evils of the old system. We require

* Report. Pauper Lunatics in Middlesex, pp. 171, 33, &c. 1827.

† Description of Retreat. Preface, p. 12.

certificates of character from cooks and coachmen; we expect from them previous experience, probity, a knowledge of the duties they have to perform. It is never dreamed, that the rude hewer of wood, and drawer of water, can at once be transformed into the compounder of the delicacies of the table, or the guardian and guide of animals "of price." A greater transformation, however, has hitherto been expected to take place, in those promoted from wielding the shuttle, or erecting a dwelling-house, to wield the happiness of men, and in great measure reconstruct the shattered mind. It has never been considered that the keeper is the principal agent in leading the mind back to its original condition. Many difficulties exist in this country, which must be overcome before such training as that instituted in some parts of France could ever be proposed. Our asylums are shut against the medical student who pants and would pay exorbitantly for the instruction to be gathered within; and it would be vain to hope that in this age of speculation they will be opened to the domestic, whose only plea for admission is poverty. But although it be highly desirable that those undertaking so delicate and difficult a task should be suitably prepared, sound objections may be urged against the conversion of asylums into normal schools for this purpose. Unless such a suggestion could be carried into effect in some of the large metropolitan institutions appropriated exclusively to paupers, its success must be despaired of. The reservation "exclusively to paupers" is used advisedly. Wherever the rich lunatic is confined, a veto will at present be placed upon such a plan. But on the same principle, and I regard it as dictated by the most exalted humanity, that the poor, labouring under disease of the body, when admitted to an hospital, partly remunerate that public by whose charity they are supported and treated, by contributing to the instruction of the surgeon and physician, in like manner might nervous disease be studied, and the treatment,

moral and medical, of such of its victims as are placed in public asylums, be observed by those who are ultimately to be engaged in attempting to mitigate similar cases. In place of the patients being injured by the admission of students, they would in many cases be decidedly benefited: and wherever the consequences of such a visitation would be either dangerous or doubtful, no judicious physician would allow it to take place. At Salpetrière this system of tuition has been long in operation. Until this view be taken, or until it be practicable, there is still another expedient by which respectable and well-informed men might be secured as attendants. As these must be selected from the mass of the community, their qualifications will, of course, be more general and characteristic of the class to which they belong. We must be content with kindness of heart and intelligence. To these there need be no limit. But how, it may be inquired, can individuals so endowed, be drawn from their ordinary occupations? The answer is, by raising the status in society assigned to them, and by very largely increasing the remuneration they receive. The cooks and coachmen, whose case has been before quoted, are paid by enormous, but it may be adequate, salaries; larger, or, at least, in many instances as large as those given in situations requiring the exercise of talent and a long preliminary education. To those, again, whose care is the human mind,—for in no other light can the office of an attendant upon the insane be viewed,—a pittance is given, not only far below the allowance to cooks and coachmen, but which is even less than can be realized by the common artizan, by thousands engaged in the most servile employments. And if it be recollected, that the labour of the conscientious keeper never terminates, that he has neither nights nor days of rest, that anxieties, provocations, disappointments, and disgusts, follow each other in constant succession, that his only respite is, or ought to be,

in the recovery of his patients, it will become matter for surprize that any one, however humble may be his pretensions, can be induced to submit to such bondage. There do exist exceptions to the rate of payment now condemned, but they are few and far between.

From the peculiar situation of a keeper, he is invested with great and but ill defined power, and, as is ever the case, is prone to abuse it. If his disposition be kind, he is inclined to favouritism: he grants unwarrantable indulgences; he deviates from the rules of the dietary, should there be one, in order to gratify some capricious appetite: he commiserates where he ought to repel, and soothes where he ought to command. If, as is more frequently the case, his temper be irritable, malicious, or his conduct regulated by the current opinions respecting madness, he will prove a despot, anxious to exercise his functions, brooking no opposition or remonstrance, encouraging no confidence or affection: he will annoy by petty grievances, excite by oppression or absolute cruelty: he will employ restraint, prohibit all intercourse among the patients, or between these and their friends; he will intercept and destroy all letters, petitions, &c., and be as unscrupulous in his conversation as in his conduct. These are vices springing out of false views or bad management, which are still uncorrected. It is evident that they could not exist were the servants of a more elevated and a better educated class, or were the superintendents, by whom they are directed and instructed, and under the sanction of whose authority they at all times nominally act, either less assimilated to them in character and condition, or more rigidly conscientious in the performance of their own duties.

Complaints are often made against the cruel separation of relations consequent on the isolation of lunatics, and especially of the obstacles thrown in the way of subsequent communication to which I have referred. The necessity for

excluding friends has unquestionably been exaggerated; and the rule founded upon it, by being made applicable to all cases, has become injurious and oppressive. The presence of relatives, and the emotions they excite, are occasionally highly salutary. But although the accusation against superintendents and servants of asylums of estranging those who might safely be allowed to meet, be perfectly just, a much graver and more startling accusation may be urged against the vast majority of the friends of the insane themselves. It is that of utterly forgetting or abandoning those to whom they are bound by ties of kindred and long companionship, if not of affection, and who might be improved, and who could not possibly be injured by their presence and counsel.* The difficulty of inducing friends to visit the insane is generally felt by superintendents to be much greater than that of preventing or regulating their visits. I have known the mother of a family, the members of which were moving in a respectable grade of society, remain in an asylum for thirty years, who was neither visited nor sought to be visited, save once, by husband, children, or friend. Children are consigned to this moral oblivion by their parents; parents by their children. Remonstrances from medical advisers are often of no avail: the stroke of disease seems to have enfeebled affection in the one, because it has obliterated reason in the other: and the death-bed is the only point at which reunion takes place, if even then. I have seen many individuals in the French asylums, whose name, origin, and country, are now altogether unknown, or conjectural. This has arisen partly from the imperfect manner in which the entries were formerly made in the books, but chiefly from these deserted beings having outlived the memories or the kindness of their friends. This humiliating description is particularly applicable to the condition of lunatics supported by public charity. The rich cannot forget

* Report. Pauper Lunatics in Middlesex, 1827, p. 155.

their insane connexions, even when most disposed to do so, as they must dole out a yearly pittance for their support.

The very affluent, however, do not place their relations in asylums simply because there are no suitable provisions for their reception. And they act wisely. To strip a man suddenly, and for no reason that he can comprehend, of all the luxuries and elegancies to which he has been accustomed, and expose him to the bald simplicity or meagreness observed in establishments for the insane, would overthrow a tottering mind, and totally crush one that has been already weakened. Upon all men the transfer from a palace to a cell in Bedlam, would be a dangerous experiment, and upon such as are bowed down with misery, or rabid with passion, the effect cannot be salutary. More enlightened views are now adopted, and fitting preparations are made which will tempt the rich to have recourse to those measures from choice, which the poor have long pursued from necessity. In arranging and adorning suites of apartments, however, in laying out gardens and pleasure grounds, in providing sources of amusement, instruction and occupation, and in increasing the liberty, convenience and comfort of the patient of rank, it ought to be kept in view that no mere appetite is to be pampered, no idle whim humoured, that the only object in view is to avoid giving pain, where pain could be of no service. Occasionally a hermit's dinner and a dark room may be necessary to convince a lord that he is human, or to convince a commoner that he is no lord: but these deprivations are then employed upon the same principle as the shower-bath, not from any foolish notion that either the want of comfort, or the cold water will actually convince the distempered reason, but that they will act medicinally, quiet the excitemen upon which the delusion depends, and permit the functions of the nervous system to remain undisturbed by the process of digestion, or impressions from the external senses. No possible evil can accrue from a patient being clothed in the

same dress, surrounded by similar articles of furniture, or in the enjoyment of the same pursuits, as when mingling with the world, provided these are neither inimical to health, nor inconsistent with virtue. Disadvantages do flow, however, from granting indulgences, to which the patient is neither entitled nor accustomed. This occurs chiefly with regard to diet. The irritable temper is soothed, the wayward disposition is coaxed, and the sickly or capricious appetite is tempted by a profusion of delicacies which, while they effect the object immediately in view, and restore order, and subordination, and cheerfulness, poison the source of future peace and ultimate recovery, by encouraging a renewal of irritability and waywardness, and by vitiating the processes of digestion and nutrition. This practice of enabling patients to live well, as it is termed, can often boast of no better origin than a desire to bestow kindness, to afford a gratification of which all men are supposed to be fond, and which is as generally supposed to be innocent. This lamentable ignorance of the laws of the economy, has given origin to another practice more generally adopted, and even more pernicious. All the inmates of an asylum, although they may amount to many hundreds, will be found to have the same diet prescribed for them; and not only will their allowance consist of the same description of food, but of the same quantity. The old, the young, the robust, and the debilitated—those who are free from, and those who are affected with bodily disease—the furious and the fatuous —the confirmed and the convalescent lunatic, are one and all condemned to the same regimen, which may be administered by a lavish hand, and dictated by a compassionating heart, but which must be incompatible with the condition of one half of those who receive it, precisely because it is adapted to the condition of the other half. It would be as reasonable to expect that five hundred men, all of them less or more diseased should approach the same meal with the

same degree of appetite, as that they should all be endowed with the same powers of digestion. I am perfectly aware that certain difficulties exist in carrying a dietary, founded upon sound physiological principles, and upon a consideration of every individual case, into execution. But no difficulties of whatever amount, should prevent the attempt being made; and I am fully convinced, that under proper management it will be completely successful. In many asylums it is the custom to serve up the meals to the patients belonging to the higher grades, in their own apartments, and in solitude. This is to be condemned. The repast, presented in such a manner, is cheerless; it brings with it none of the ideas of comfort and contentment which should invariably be superadded to the gratification of appetite. It is eaten with a rapidity and voracity which put the powers of deglutition and digestion to a severe test. It is so prepared as to do away with the necessity of sending in knives and forks. Every circumstance bears the impress of degradation and suspicion. The patient has no inducement to retain the observances of civilized life. There exists no check to the substitution of negligent or filthy habits. All which results, as they depend on the dominion of the instinctive, or the extinction of the intellectual powers, are obstacles to improvement. Convenience and economy will most fortunately prove allies to humanity, in bringing about a change in this respect. It is easier for the domestics, and cheaper for the establishment, that the patients, when not prevented by the nature of their malady, should eat in society, and if practicable, at the same table with the superintendent or matron; or when paupers or poor, under the eye of a keeper. The presence of those whom they respect, or of strangers whose applause they desire, will act as a restraining force; ebullitions of passion or folly will be controlled; the usages of society adhered to, and the restoration of sanity promoted.

Passing from these objections, it will long be difficult to convince the rich, who can purchase other, and, as they imagine, better modes of isolation, that the vicious condition brought home to certain asylums no longer continues, or to allay the horror inspired by the prospect of being exposed to the system supposed to be prevalent in all, because certainly prevailing in many. How deeply this opinion is rooted, is shewn by an application made a few years ago, to Dr. Fox of Brislington. A gentleman who was about to place his brother under Dr. Fox's care, said, "I hope you will be as gentle to my brother as you possibly can." "Certainly," said the Doctor. "I know," resumed the applicant, "It is very necessary you should exercise some severity on him; but I hope it will be as gentle as possible." Dr. Fox asked him what he meant. "Sir," said the gentleman, "I understand it is necessary that you should let him go through a considerable degree of flagellation." "Sir," was Fox's indignant rejoinder, "You have brought him to the wrong place. I would never carry on a concern of the sort were I obliged to resort to such measures."* While the greatest proportion of the evils and errors chargeable against asylums as they are, can be proved to be inseparable from the plan upon which they are conducted; many of the most praise-worthy attempts to enlarge the sphere of the lunatic's joys, and to increase the chances of his recovery, are frustrated or impeded by the prejudices and timidity of the public. We are told that in America a man's Christian privileges are abridged on account of the colour of his skin, and that the proscribed African cannot be permitted to worship in the same pew with the favoured pale-face, that God who is no respecter of persons. An objection which must have sprung from the same root, excluded the conval-

* Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, &c. 1828. p. 22.

escents belonging to the Hanwell Middlesex Asylum, from the parish church. The knowledge of the fact, that certain of their fellow-worshippers had at one time suffered under a grievous malady, for a deliverance from which they had come to testify their gratitude, disturbed the tranquillity and devotion of these exclusive pietists. They would not kneel down with those who had been stricken in spirit; they would not mingle their voices in the thanksgivings of those whose hearts overflowed with love and adoration; they could not commune with their God in such society. And yet may we not, are we not bound to hope that these Pariahs in religion shall crowd the ranks, and swell the hallelujahs around the throne of mercy? Here was the promulgation of a ban against moral leprosy. The fiat was respected, and the offending outcasts withdrawn. But the persecution did not rest here; and although the next blow was comparatively innocuous, it serves to show how steadily and surely the spirit of improvement is met by the spirit of resistance. A pony chaise had been procured by the superintendent of the same asylum, in order to present a temptation to many of the patients to prolong their excursions to a distance, and to enable the weak or indolent to diversify their walks within the grounds, by drives through the neighbourhood.* But the inhabitants protested against such an invasion of their rights, such a destruction of their comfort. They could not, forsooth, so delicate was their sensibility, bear the sight of mad people. The remonstrance was again attended to, and the lunatic is again deprived of his transient glimpses of happiness, of his visits to what is literally to him another world.

There is little hope that any legislative interference could finally arrest these abuses or eradicate these prejudices. It

* The Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, by Miss H. Martineau. Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. June 1834. p. 309.

could do much ; but the removal of ignorance is somewhat beyond its power. So far, however, as an act of government can be instrumental in offering a premium for knowledge, and in discouraging quackery and speculation, some benefit might result. Were men of enlightened minds, liberal education, and kind dispositions, alone appointed or permitted to attend the insane : in other words, were those who pretend to cure required to understand the human mind, these abuses would disappear. To accomplish this, it would become necessary that all asylums should be public and under the control of government, or of parties incorporated by charter for the purpose. The great objects in such a change would be that all the proceedings of those immediately intrusted with the insane should be patent to the public and to the legal authorities, and under the management of a body whose sympathies are all engaged in favour of the patient rather than of his attendants. To bring about such a revolution as would place all asylums in the class of public hospitals, there would be required no act of suppression, no bill of pains and penalties against private asylums, houses of detention, &c. Render county asylums perfect, elevate all to the rank which a few now occupy, give them the means and the reputation of curing ninety in place of forty-two in a hundred, and increase their opportunities of affording protection and happiness to those who cannot be further benefited, and the number of private institutions would speedily decrease, and if improvement was pushed sufficiently far, they would, in all probability, cease to exist : or, should this result not ensue, they must, in self-defence, adopt the system pursued by their rivals, a step which would effect all that is desired or desirable. The difference between the interests of the proprietor of a private, and the superintendent of a public establishment is very obvious. It is the interest of the former to detain as long, while it is the interest of the latter to dismiss patients as soon, as possible. The man who is the servant of, and is paid by,

the public, is anxious for, and knows that his prosperity depends upon, cures; whereas, the man who is paid by the patients or their friends, knows, or thinks that his prosperity depends upon admissions and the duration of the complaint. This may be a short-sighted but it is a common policy. I do not mean to insinuate that such motives generally actuate the proprietors of such establishments. Many of these are models of the system which is here advocated. But such principles of action may be, as it is known that they have been, the cause of protracting the cure of the convalescent and of perpetuating the imprisonment of the sane. The merit of the change now proposed would consist in preventing any act to which a humane and intelligent body of the community were not parties, and of divesting the care of the insane of every occasion for the exercise of selfish and unworthy motives.

LECTURE V.

WHAT ASYLUMS OUGHT TO BE.

A perfect asylum a Utopia—Belief of the inadequate provisions for the cure of the insane in asylums, general—Character of the physician—Benevolence, conscientiousness, courage—Intellectual qualifications—Site of an asylum—It may contribute to the cure of the inmates—Construction of the building—Size of apartments—Night-classification—Houses of one story—Dormitories—Night-keepers—Portion of asylum fireproof—Padding of walls—Heating the apartments by the circulation of hot water—Clothing—Airing-grounds—Shrubberies—Gardens—Farm-employment of patients—Payment for labour—Classification—Religious worship and instruction—Fallacies in moral treatment—Dancing—Voisin's and Esquirol's establishments—Asylum at Sonnenstein—Library—Asylums at Naples, at Hartford, United States—Visit to an asylum as it ought to be.

A PERFECT asylum may appear to be a Utopia; "a sight to dream of, not to see." It would be miserable policy to gratify the ambition of the heart so far, or to pall the keen appetite for doing good by admitting that any attempt had succeeded in placing such retreats in complete accordance with the necessities of the diseased mind. It would, in fact, be to return to the old rule of "letting well alone." Unfortunately, and, what is more to the purpose, it would be untrue. But near approaches have been made to what reason and humanity point out as the standard of excellence. From these, and from that standard itself, materials may be obtained for the construction of a model which may serve to show how far distant we still are from what must be the object of every enlightened mind, and by what means that object is to be arrived at.

The whole secret of the new system and of that moral treatment by which the number of cures has been doubled may be summed up in two words, kindness and occupation. To carry this system into effect, the first requisite is a mind which understands the wide meaning of these words. I have shewn that the grand objection to the present mode of conducting madhouses is rather that there is no system than that there is a bad one. The gross indecorums and neglect and inhumanity are abandoned, and the regulations which rendered mismanagement obligatory are cancelled, but there have been substituted no measures which shall render the recurrence of such errors impossible; at the same time securing the observance of those attempts at alleviation, of which every case of lunacy admits, and the application of those principles upon which the cure of so many depends. The opinion was, and perhaps still is, prevalent, that if a building of suitable dimensions and security was provided, and if medical advisers occasionally saw the inmates, all was done for the insane that could be expected or that could be useful. Every day, however, shews that these provisions are utterly inadequate to the end proposed, if that end be the recovery and not the confinement of the insane; that they form the first but the smallest and most insignificant link of a mighty chain of merciful measures, which must lengthen with our increased acquaintance with the laws of the human mind and the privations of that mind, and can only terminate when the insane are out of the land. So indifferent is even now the repute of public asylums, that the physician in many instances recommends change of scene or of occupation, travelling, anything in fact rather than mere incarceration. And he gives this advice not from any preference of the step suggested, but from a conviction that mere isolation can do nothing, and that isolation, combined with treatment founded upon mistaken views of our moral nature, can do little to promote his object. Even when to isolation is added the

best treatment which the science of medicine indicates, very little additional confidence is inspired, as however useful the established routine of bleedings, blisters and baths may prove to be as auxiliaries, the experience of a thousand years has exposed their worthlessness when trusted to alone. A want of power or inclination to discriminate between the inutility of medicine from its being inapplicable, and from its being injudiciously applied, has led to the adoption of the absurd opinion that the insane ought not to be committed to the charge of medical men. A manager of a large and excellent institution, entertaining this view, has declared that the exhibition of medicine in insanity was useless, and that the disease was to be cured by moral treatment only. To the mere drug exhibiter, to the man who conceives that he can combat mania by the lancet and tartar emetic alone, or who believes that he can exorcise melancholia by a purge, it would certainly be unpardonable folly to commit the insane ; although an authority of equal weight to that quoted above has expressed the opinion, " that apothecaries must know much more about the practice of medicine than physicians, because they are so much more among drugs."* But to whom, rather than the well-educated physician, is such a sacred and momentous trust to be consigned. The word well-educated is employed advisedly and in its most comprehensive sense. The combination of qualifications which it represents is assuredly rare, but it is as assuredly indispensable. The basis of such a character must be dispositions truly Christian and catholic. Coleridge has said with great acumen, that, "in the treatment of nervous disease, he is the best physician who is the most ingenious inspirer of hope."† There must exist a benevolent kindness which shall be so deep and expansive as to feel sympathy for the

* Crowther, Observations respecting the Management of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Wakefield, p. 13. 1830.

† Table-Talk, p. 99.

lunatic, not merely because he is an alien to his kind, because he is visited with the heaviest and hardest affliction which humanity can bear and live; but will feel an interest in those unreal and artificial and self-created miseries with which the distracted spirit is oppressed, and which will be as solicitous to alleviate suffering, where it is absurd and the result of violence and perversity of temper, as where it flows from misfortune. There must be a benevolence which will be prepared to make the lunatic a companion and a friend in all the essential qualities of reciprocal confidence, mutual forbearance, fellow-feeling, and rational counsel, which will in all cases forget that an awful but not an unpassable gulf of obliterated acquirements, numbed or lethargic emotions, and darkened reason can separate two beings born of one family; and only hold before the mind's eye the things that still remain in common. There must be that benevolence, which will, at an immeasurable distance, imitate the mercy of Him, who, in curing the broken and bewildered spirit of demonomania, "took him by the hand and lifted him up." But this gentleness must be controlled; it must be graduated. It may sink into a barren sympathy, or, more fatally for the welfare of those towards whom it is directed, it may be active in soothing momentary pangs at the sacrifice of permanent peace; it may indulge vicious propensities, it may give way to unreasonable demands, it may rather than inflict uneasiness foster those very delusions and irritability which are the root of the disease. The purely benevolent physician can never be a good practitioner. There must be mingled with such a sentiment that highly refined sense of duty, that keen perception of right which guides even kindness and affection in their ministrations, and which holds the balance as scrupulously in deciding on the moral rights of lunatics as on the civil rights of our fellow-citizens. That this quality is required, in order to secure the discharge of the ordinary obligations of

regular attendance and the exertion of every means prescribed for the alleviation of insanity, every one must see and admit. But it appears to be even more essential and more important in indicating what the conduct of the physician and his subordinates ought to be towards their charges, in enabling the former to feel what are the real interests of the latter, and, aided by judgment, in distinguishing the degree of responsibility attachable to each action ; but above all, in conferring that impress of high integrity and honour which is appreciated and reverenced and confided in almost as generally among the insane as among the most shrewd and intelligent of mankind. In this light, a disingenuous and unconscientious, in other terms, a bad man, cannot be a good physician. But even these noble attributes would be of little avail in the trying situations in which the curator of the insane is placed, without that moral and physical courage and firmness which confer calmness and decision in the midst of danger, and in dealing with the most furious and unlistening madness, and imbues the whole character with that controlling influence, which, tempered with mercy and justice, governs the turbulent while it appears to guide, and commands the most wild and ferocious by the sternness and at the same time by the serenity of its orders,—by the absence alike of timidity and anger. The intellectual qualifications for such a trust are high and varied, but cannot easily be specified. They must comprehend a familiarity with the true and practical philosophy of the human mind, in order that its diseases may be understood and controlled ; as general an acquaintance as is practicable with the usages and workings of society, with the habits, the pursuits, and the opinions and prejudices of different classes, with literature and science so far as they contribute to the instruction, happiness, or amusement of these classes, with every thing, in short, which is or can be rendered influential in what may be called adult education, in the management or modi-

fication of character, in order that as great a number of moral means of cure, of restraining, persuading, engaging, teaching the darkened and disordered mind may be created as possible; and finally, as liberal a professional education as long preliminary study and equally long practical observation can accomplish, in order that the causes of alienation, the physiological conditions by which its duration and intensity may be increased or diminished, and the operation of medicines or external agents in removing or modifying either the one or the other, may be thoroughly mastered. To acquire and apply this amount of knowledge and discrimination, it is not only necessary that he who devotes himself to the care of the insane should pass his noviciate in an asylum; or, in the active discharge of his duties, see his patients, as has been recommended, once or twice a-week; he must live among them; he must be their domestic associate; he ought to join in their pursuits and pastimes; he ought to engage them in converse during the day, and listen to their soliloquies in the retirement of their cells; he must watch, analyze, grapple with insanity among the insane, and seek for his weapons of aggression in the constitution and dispositions of each individual, and not in general rules or universal specifics.

The next requisite is an establishment properly placed and constructed. The site of an asylum is rarely considered as of importance; or, if any care be bestowed on the selection, it is in reference to salubrity. It certainly is indispensable that the situation chosen should be healthy, that it should possess the advantage of a dry cultivated soil and an ample supply of water, that it should be so far in the country as to have an unpolluted atmosphere, a retired and peaceful neighbourhood, and yet be so near to a town as to enjoy all the comforts and privileges and intercourse which can only be attained in large communities. The evils arising from inattention to these and even to less obvious

considerations can scarcely escape observation, and have occasionally been proved by painful experience. The physicians in Paris have been forced to refuse baths, when clearly indicated, in consequence of the want of water. I am acquainted with asylums placed on ground so sandy and unproductive that common garden vegetables could not be raised from it, and the bare rock would have more liberally repaid the labours of the flower-gardener. I have likewise seen these institutions so surrounded by squares and streets and filthy densely inhabited lanes, that roofs and stone walls were the only objects visible from the windows, and all extension of gardens or airing grounds was out of the question.

But the locality in which the building is erected may be made to contribute to the cure of insanity, and to the enjoyment of those under treatment. If it occupy a dead insipid flat, the view is either bounded by walls, and if the structure be of one story only, according to the most approved plan, it must always be so, or should the longing eye be permitted to catch a glimpse beyond, the horizon is limited and the scenery tame. Patients are not, in such a situation, so easily induced to take exercise, nor so much benefited by it, as when the surface is irregular, the landscape varied, and the necessity for exertion and the exhilaration which attends it are greater. If the building be placed upon the summit or the slope of a rising ground, the advantages are incalculable. To many of those whose intellectual avenues to pleasure are for ever closed, the mere extent of country affords delight; to some the beauty of wood and water, hill and dale, convey grateful impressions; to some the inanimate objects, the changes of season, the activity of industry, the living and moving things which pass across the scene, form a strong and imperishable tie with the world and the friends to which the heart still clings; to others the same objects may remind of freedom, its value, and the price by which it may be purchased; to all a suc-

cession of new and varied and healthy impressions must be imparted.

Wherever the institution is situate, it ought to be constructed with a direct reference to the comfort and the cure of the inmates. It would be preposterous to lay down rules as to the precise plan to be adopted in the erection of an asylum. But there are certain principles applicable to every case, which cannot properly be omitted. Economy in space is a sad extravagance in medicine and medical attendance and human life. It is not enough that the public rooms should be large and lofty, the sleeping apartments should be proportionally larger. If it be desirable that the lunatic should enjoy a quiet and refreshing sleep, it is indispensable that his breathing be not disturbed by foul confined air, or by the effluvia which is concentrated, as it were, in small ill-ventilated cells. And putting out of view the classification which ought to obtain in the daily pursuits and pleasures of the inmates, there exist urgent reasons for building a retreat for the insane in such a manner as to allow an extensive system of night classification to be put in operation. The peculiarities and necessities of the furious, suicidal, and fatuous must be provided for as carefully during the one season as the other; so that, although the external beauty of the whole edifice ought not and need not to be sacrificed, it is absolutely necessary that a large portion of it should be built of one story only. In this are to be placed all those who might be injured or who might injure themselves, if lodged in a house constructed in the ordinary way. The paralytic will not then be endangered in ascending or descending stairs, the furious will have fewer opportunities of wreaking their reckless violence or vengeance, and the suicidal will be debarred from one of the most easily accessible means of gratifying their ruling propensity. In the older establishments, where stairs could not be dispensed with, accidents were guarded against by the use of iron

screens or cages surrounding the exposed part of the ascent, which answered the purpose in view very imperfectly, and suggested the most gloomy and painful thoughts, alike in those who meditated evil and in those who were innocent of such designs. By placing individuals who cannot be trusted elsewhere in a cottage, the windows of which are only a few feet from the ground, all danger is obviated, the presence of attendants and the employment of mechanical precautions rendered unnecessary, while free egress to the open air, to the grounds or gardens is enjoyed by the patient.

While it is very clear that the arrangements for the different sexes must be varied according to their respective wants, occupations, and recreations, it is likewise necessary to be borne in mind, that in the case of a public asylum, a larger portion of the building should be allotted to females, as their numbers almost always preponderate. The continental establishments are all constructed on this principle. "Mais," says Brierre de Boismont, in writing on the subject, "au lieu de construire les sections pour vingt malades, on les ferait pour trente, à cause du plus grand nombre des folles aliénés." On the minute details of the internal economy, it is not my purpose to enter: but two provisions for the health and comfort of the inmates must be adverted to. The first of these is an ample supply of baths. At certain seasons they should be employed to secure the cleanliness of all the patients: and during the whole year they are absolutely required, in the treatment of particular cases. Leaving the question of the propriety of using the plunge-bath, open for discussion, I would strongly recommend, that in addition to the customary complement of hot, and cold, and shower-baths, every asylum should possess the means of directing a quantity of cold water upon the head, while the body is immersed in a warm-bath. When moral treatment cannot, and bleeding and tartar emetic ought not to be resorted to, I have seen

the most frantic and ferocious maniac restored to tranquillity, by the discipline suggested. The second provision is the erection of what may be styled self-acting, or cleansing water-closets, in all convenient parts of the house and grounds. The water may be introduced in various ways, either by the valve being raised by the opening of the door, by the pressure of the feet on the floor, or of the hands on the seat; but by whatever arrangement effected, the principle and the object are the same, to render the process of purification altogether independent of the habits or inclinations of the patient.*

It contributes greatly to the quiet of an asylum during the night, and to the remedial effects of sleep, if the noisy and furious can be placed at a distance from the other classes of patients. This is the first, and perhaps the most important step in classification. In the immense barracks which it was the fashion formerly to construct, it can only be accomplished by removing the turbulent patients to some remote and unoccupied wing, or by erecting cells distinct from the main body of the house. Modern establishments, instead of presenting an almost interminable succession of wards and corridors under one roof, generally consist of a number of separate houses, in which the patients are distributed according to their dispositions and the features and stage of their disease, and one of which is of course appropriated to that class of which we have spoken. This excellent arrangement exists at Ivry, at Mr. Warburton's asylum

* It is almost needless to add, that all suitable expedients should be had recourse to for the purpose of sufficiently ventilating every chamber, corridor, and corner of such an establishment. For copious directions of the best means of effecting this, I would recommend the perusal of Sylvester's Philosophy of Domestic Economy, and Dr. D. B. Reid's Brief Outlines Illustrative of the Alterations in the House of Commons.

near to London, and at Burlington asylum, under the superintendence of Dr. Fox.*

When the patients sleep in separate apartments, it appears to be a great improvement on the old plan that these should open into a long and spacious gallery. This, besides subserving to ventilation, may be used as a common hall, as a work-room, as the place where the night keeper or nurse may watch, and for various other purposes equally useful. But where the interests of paupers, or of such individuals as cannot afford to provide a servant, are to be considered, dormitories appear to be in many respects preferable to cells. In giving this preference, it is, of course, supposed that the rooms set apart as common sleeping places are large, cheerful, well aired, that classification is rigidly attended to, that the beds of the patients are wide apart, and that a keeper either watches or sleeps beside them. The presence of this person is even of greater consequence than an unvitiated atmosphere, as it yields the pleasure of society and protection, as it prolongs the influence of moral training into the silent watches of the night. To many the step, the admonition, even the presence of such an attendant acts as a powerful restraint; some ebullition of ill temper, some wild fancy or horrible delusion is arrested: the timid and superstitious are inspired with confidence and courage, and sleep in peace, while the docile and affectionate derive absolute delight from the attentions of such a friend. The real or imaginary wants of all are thus supplied. How often may the bitter cry or earnest supplication, which is heard echoing through the corridors of an asylum during the night, be for a drop of water to appease the burning thirst of passion, or for some friendly voice to dispel the self-created horrors of a distem-

* Combe, Physiology applied to Health, &c., fifth edition, p. 427. Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, &c, 1828, p. 5.

pered or remorseful conscience. More than this, a paroxysm of insanity or of some other disease is often developed during the night, which, raging unnoticed and unresisted for hours, either destroys life, or renders all previous and subsequent treatment unavailing; whereas had a keeper been present, which, unless dormitories exist, he cannot be expected to be, these evils might have been prevented or mitigated. These wards, or at least such of them as are inhabited by those who from their malice and recklessness are most likely to attempt fire-raising, and who from their imbecility are most likely to suffer from it, ought to be fire-proof. This plan has been adopted in Mr. Drury's excellent asylum, Glasgow, and at once secures valuable property, and, what is of infinitely more value, the lives of the patients from danger. The French asylums are now principally built of one story; and this is done, as I have stated, to avoid the possibility of accidents, or attempts at suicide being suggested by the height from the ground, and to prevent the success of the attempt should it be made. In these cases the windows are likewise of the cottage fashion, and formed of iron, which prevent escape without appearing to do so. Among other precautions, and especially where solitary cells are used for the furious, and no personal restraint is resorted to, the walls should invariably be padded with wool or cotton or some soft material, an expedient which precludes the possibility of any injuries being inflicted by running the head against the walls, which is a common mode of mutilation.

Many of the old institutions were either wholly or in part constructed without fire places, stoves, chimneys, or any means of affording warmth to their inmates. This proceeded from a fear for the safety of the building. The lunatic who could scarcely be trusted with a fire during the day in the presence of his companions and keeper, and even when guarded by an ample grating, could not expect such a luxury in his cell or

bedroom during the night. It is not, however, to be regarded merely as a luxury. In consequence of a great fall in the temperature, aided probably by the lethargic habits and condition of the nervous system in lunatics, limbs and lives have been lost. The fear of conflagration has so far subsided, and the public halls and parlours are in almost every case sufficiently warmed. But the sleeping apartments are still as cold and injurious to health as ever. And the lunatic now passes suddenly from the common hall, where he has enjoyed a heat as high as 70° or 80° during the whole day, to his cell, where the thermometer indicates the freezing point. This partly explains the great mortality in some asylums, and is eminently unfavourable to the recovery of the tone of the nervous system. How is it to be remedied? It is quite clear that although it may be preposterous to conclude, as was formerly done, that any great number of lunatics are so destructive, suicidal, or idiotic, as to set fire to the house in which they live, their custodiers must act as if they were, and devise a plan which shall yield them sufficient warmth, and be compatible with the safety of all around. There are three modes of doing this: by heated air, by steam, and by the circulation of boiling water. Without commenting on the advantages of the two first it is enough to say that the third mode appears to be preferable. The apparatus by which this is effected consists of a furnace connected with a boiler or coil of pipes in which the water is heated, and two series of pipes, by one of which the hot water is conveyed to all parts of the building, whatever may be its dimensions, imparting its heat as it flows along: by the other the water is returned to the boiler to be again heated and again circulated. These pipes may be carried along passages, introduced into sitting and sleeping rooms, and in such a manner as neither to be seen nor to be accessible to the patients. This plan is completely adequate to the end in view. The degree of heat produced can be regulated, is equable, and does not

alter the qualities of the air. The plan is likewise economical for, after deducting the first outlay for pipes, which, although considerable, must greatly increase the value of the house as property, the current expense of heating a large building, capable of accommodating several hundred patients, is said not to exceed that of a common fire. It is, further, perfectly safe, and affords a genial warmth to the body of the lunatic without afflicting or irritating his mind by the distrust implied by the iron-grating, and other provisions employed to keep him at a distance from the fire-place.

As a means of attaining the same object, the clothing of lunatics should be rigidly attended to. One great difficulty has generally to be contended with in arranging the details of this part of the domestic economy of an asylum. Whether we have to act for the poor or the rich the supply of clothes is inadequate : in the one case from the poverty or parsimony of the parishes, public bodies or individuals by whose charity they are supported : and in the other, from the supposition very frequently entertained, even by compassionating friends, that anything is good enough for a madman, who cares not for cold, and attends neither to comfort nor decency. I have shewn that this supposition is directly at variance with the truth. There must accordingly be an attempt made to provide, not only warm and clean clothes, but changes of these adapted to the different seasons and variations of temperature and weather, and resembling, as closely as possible, those to which the individual had been accustomed; and, if practicable, there should be no uniformity of costume. It may have advantages, but it reminds of the workhouse, the prison, the galley-slave.

Let us pass to the exterior. We must not rest content with airing-grounds. However extensive the area of these may be, and in certain establishments they are as ample as can be expected, they are, in reality, nothing more than narrow strips of sward or gravel surrounded by high walls. They present all the characteristics of imprisonment without one

of its alleviations. Within them a patient may walk his weary round for half a century without obtaining a glimpse of the world he has left, with no other objects to gaze upon save his miserable companions in misfortune below, and the interminable blue sky above. The expedients to relieve the monotony of such a scene are interesting. A patient under my own charge walked fifteen miles per day for a considerable length of time in making the circuit of one of these courts; another counts the stones in the wall; a third watches the appearance of faces at the windows by which the court is overlooked. These places should be planted, have a fountain; a portion of ground prepared as a bowling green; they should be stocked with sheep, hares, a monkey, or some other domestic or social animals. In the spirit of a bygone period, it may be objected that the trees will be uprooted or used for gallows, that the bowling-green will be destroyed, the pets killed. But in any institution where such arrangements exist the principles of classification would likewise be recognised, and no lunatics, whose dispositions or delusions prompt them to commit such acts, would be admitted to this part of the establishment, or, if admitted, would be under the eye and guidance of the attendant: one of the most useful duties of a keeper being to render many enjoyments accessible and innocent by his presence and superintendence, which in his absence might be dangerous. The courts and promenades in Salpetrière, containing a thousand lunaties, have been planted for twenty years, and no suicide by suspension has taken place. The grounds at Charenton, Rouen, Sonnenstein, &c., are laid out in the same style, and have neither been destroyed, nor have they proved inconsistent with the safety of the patients. But, besides, or in default of these minor attempts to enliven the aspect of these prison-yards, the centre should be raised as a mound or terrace, so high only as will give a wide and animated horizon but so low as will prevent any intercourse taking place with the inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood. The patients are

thus, in a certain sense, restored to the world while reaping all the benefits of seclusion. They have an immense number of new and pleasing and yet unexciting impressions conveyed to their minds, all calculated to suggest healthy trains of thought, all foreign to their morbid feelings, and furnishing some materials for reflection more allied to sanity than the ravings of their fellow-prisoners, or the glare of a dead wall. All these changes might be wrought without expense and with great moral benefit by the lunatics themselves. What lunatics can accomplish by mere manual exertion may be learned from the following quotation: "The supply of water for the establishment, Hanwell, having been principally derived from the canal, inconvenience was often experienced in dry weather from its insufficiency: a very powerful spring had been found upon the premises by boring to the depth of nearly three hundred feet. A large reservoir, to contain the daily overflow, which was sufficient for the consumption, was found to be the cheapest mode of rendering this spring available to the institution. At the sessions held last April, the court granted L.650 for that purpose, the sum at which the cost of it was estimated. Your committee have to state that it is now finished. The excavation is thirty feet deep, and forty-five feet in circumference. This work having in a great measure been accomplished by the labour of the patients, the cost has fallen considerably below the estimate, so that instead of L.650, the sum voted by the court, your committee have only to call upon the treasurer for the county for L 318, 2s. 10d. for that purpose."* There are labourers and gardeners and masons in every asylum, or should there not, there will always be found men with sinews sufficiently strong to carry earth and lay turf, and this is all that is wanted. And why, under such circumstances, should not lunatics be *taught* to do these and many other things? There is besides

* Sixth Report of the resident Physician and Treasurer of the Hanwell Pauper Middlesex Asylum. 1837. P. 4.

in such an undertaking a definite object in view, and this invariably facilitates all operations in which lunatics are concerned. Intrust the most irreflective with a frivolous commission, or with some piece of work which is evidently prescribed as an occupation, and of no utility either to himself or others, his pride is offended, the task is performed reluctantly and without interest, and the moral effect is lost. But in employment, the object and the utility of which is explained and understood, the great majority of patients will, at a certain stage of the disease, cheerfully engage. This is a strong argument for enabling each to pursue his own profession, so far as is practicable. But care should be taken in the selection of the kind of occupation, for an egregious and irremediable error may be committed in allowing madmen to engage in an employment about which their mind is deranged.*

It must be confessed, however, that the airing grounds, as at present laid out, are great improvements upon the dark ill-ventilated halls which used to be the only places for recreation and exercise. Light and air are no longer contraband, although they are still severely taxed. But in addition to the changes of which mention has been made, there ought to run along the walls of these courts, or through their centre, covered galleries, which, while they in the former case prevent escape, protect from heat or rain, and allow of exercise being taken in defiance of either. Where the situation of the asylum affords a commanding view, such as at Charenton, these alleys are favourite places of resort, and during summer are frequented not only by the idle saunterer or sentimental gazer, but are crowded with reading-desks and drawing and work tables, and by all those who have the wisdom, or are instructed, to associate the pleasures which the beauty of nature affords with the ordinary and obligatory occupations of life. But even were

* Spurzheim. Physiognomical System, p. 568.

these yards modified in the manner proposed, we must not rest content. A wider sphere for physical exertion and means for multiplying pleasureable sensations must be procured. Gardens, grounds, farms must be attached to each establishment, and must be cultivated by or under the direction of the lunatics. Many of the existing establishments have from thirty to forty acres in their own hands, and at Bicêtre the least productive part of the farm has been converted into a bleaching-green. In the same institution, now under the able superintendence of Ferrus, there are 150 patients constantly employed in levelling, masonry, digging, joiner's, blacksmith's, and even carpenter's work. I have before adverted to the benefits of engaging every patient in some suitable occupation, and shall now only allude to the principles which ought to regulate all attempts to induce them to take such a step. In many respects an asylum should be assimilated to an infant school. The mind has been reduced by disease to the state of childhood; it displays the same waywardness, the same impatience of control and of compulsory labour, the same capricious desire for the gratification of the most urgent motive, and sometimes the same stubbornness and ill-temper. But while there exist similar difficulties, other characteristics of youth are present, which may be employed in this instance as well as in education to communicate strength, or to awaken powers that perhaps require only a proper stimulus to assume their legitimate exercise. There is often docility, the gratitude inspired by habitual affection, the sense of justice which fair dealing will enlist on the side of health, and too frequently that simplicity, depending on diminished intelligence, which permits the patient to be cheated by amusement or active employment into health and serenity of mind, as the learner is cheated into a knowledge of important truths or practical facts by means of a game at

romps, or some merry carol. Place the undertaking of acquisition, in the one case of health, in the other of information, before the parties as a duty, a task, and as a duty which must be performed, a task which must be learned or punishment and disgrace will follow, and the probability is, that in a majority of cases the proposal would be spurned, or would excite disgust or insubordination, which even the infliction of the threatened punishment would fail to remove. Nor need we wonder at this result; it is children of different ages that we treat. Certain individuals might be awed, or coaxed, or bribed into compliance: that is, the point is carried by an appeal to the sense of fear, to vanity, or to the wish to possess some desirable object, and not in virtue of the reasonableness of the request, or the convinced understanding of the party. These modes of carrying our plans extensively into operation are occasionally unavoidable. But let those who have tried to teach children by these methods, and who, departing from such a vicious discipline, have endeavoured to make what is valuable attractive, and what is attractive valuable, declare the comparative results, and their experience will be found to coincide exactly with the recorded effects of compelling the insane to do what is necessary and proper, and of inducing them voluntarily to do the same things, by connecting them with their comfort and happiness. No argument against the system pursued in infant schools is valid, because in some instances it fails to unfold the embryo mind; nor should an objection to the proposition advanced be founded on the inapplicability of persuasion and moral training to certain lunatics, inasmuch as in the great majority of cases they bring peace and pleasure. If the infant school teacher be efficient, he discriminates not only the talents but the dispositions of his pupils, and metes out instruction of a nature and a quantity and in a manner suited to both: and if the superintendent

of the insane knows his duty, he likewise adapts the impressions he is desirous of conveying to the condition of the mind which he is solicitous to restore. No superintendent or keeper would be so grossly ignorant as to force a man to dig who was disposed to weave, and none ought to be so ignorant as to overtax the weakened or already burdened mind by long sustained attention to either. The comparison between the enlightened treatment of lunatics and the principles of infant teaching proceeds no farther. In the infant school one invariable mode of tuition is applied to all, whether judicious or not is not here the question ; in an asylum, while general principles are held in view, a different plan must be pursued in leading every individual, or at least every class of individuals, to the point at which we desire to arrive. We may be justified in giving the stern tones of command to our voice, when it is necessary to govern the proud or venerative maniac, but it would be absurd and cruel to do so in order to guide the timid, the affectionate, or the irascible.

The deception is virtuous, when by an imagined pursuit of pleasure we lead on the mind unwittingly in the pursuit of sanity ; but if a higher motive can be used, if reason can be made to assist in its own restoration, no deception, however pure and praiseworthy the intention, should be resorted to. Even in intercourse with the insane, honesty is the best policy.

There is a rule in many asylums, that when we have succeeded, when the pauper lunatic, in obedience to our injunctions, has engaged in some useful occupation, he shall receive no wages for his labour. I think the rule in every way a bad one. It says, in other words, he shall have no interest in what he does. "Mais," says a kind and judicious friend to the lunatic, "nous le répétons, il faut rémunérer l'activité par une récompense quelconque, par un léger salaire, une plus grande liberté, de plus beaux habits. La

plupart des aliénés aiment le tabac. On fera ce besoin au profit du travail."* There can exist no doubt but that an establishment is fully entitled to the proceeds of the labour of all those supported upon charity, and even of those who pay board. In many places these proceeds are considerable, and constitute a part of the annual income of the house, one of the means, in fact, whereby its beneficence is maintained, and its benefits extended. In 1836, the proceeds of work done by lunatics amounted in the Dundee Asylum to L.200, and in that at Armagh to L.250. It would be indiscreet to sacrifice this, it may be argued, and preposterous to stipendize those who can want for nothing, and who very often neither know the value of money, nor how it can be converted into gratification. But this is not the principle at stake, this is not the bearing of the question upon which we would stamp the stigma of error. Every one will admit that the lunatic has no *claim* on the asylum, where he is cherished and supported, to a compensation for his earnings; that the amount of these are as nothing in liquidation of the debt he owes for the peace and protection and chance of recovery which he enjoys; and that it would be ridiculous, and might be dangerous, to inculcate upon him that he has any such claim. The gravamen lies in the declaration, that he has, and can have, no interest in, or reward for, his daily occupations. To tell the madman, as an encouragement, that although he can expect no reward or indulgence for what he does, still the inducement of being improved by labour ought to be to him a consideration paramount to all others, is to describe colours to the blind, sounds to the deaf. He cannot appreciate the temptation, for he will not acknowledge that he is ill, or stands in need of improvement. It will scarcely be denied that a man will do that best and most cheerfully, in which he has some real or fancied in-

* Briere de Boismont, Annales d'Hygiène, tom. xvi.

terest; that if he expect honour, or ease, or remuneration, or the satisfaction of any desire, he will exert his powers more continuously and energetically than if he expects no results whatever. It is because the enforcement of such a rule divests labour of all those attractions, that I conceive it to be bad. Could we act upon all lunatics through higher motives than by wages or bribes or commands, it would be well, but the great majority of the worst cases, at least, are ceasing to be lunatics, becoming convalescent, before you can do so. As the minds of the lower orders are at present constituted, the most powerful stimulus is gain, and if by addressing ourselves to the propensity to acquire, we can subdue more violent propensities, or still the agitation of disease, it would be imprudent and unphilosophical to reject the aid of such an agent. Payments in money are not advocated, although in certain cases they are found to be strongly desired, and more desired and more irresistible than any other temptation; but it is generally more convenient, and equally acceptable to the other contracting party, to pay in another manner. First, either better diet and clothing are given, certain coveted luxuries are awarded to the industrious patient, to which as a pauper he has no right, and which his board, if in a higher class, could not purchase; or secondly, a portion of his earnings is set apart for his behoof, to be accumulated until restoration of reason take place, and to be then delivered to him to meet the exigencies of his dismissal. The first of these plans is chiefly applicable to the incurable and the most debased lunatics; the second to those who are curable, or who retain sufficient intelligence and feeling to cherish the hope of reunion with their friends, who are gladdened by the sympathies and cheerful prospects which such a hope creates, and will struggle to co-operate in your designs for their welfare in order to gratify that hope. In both cases it would be wise to allow so much per cent. on all labour, the rate to increase

both according to the amount of work done and the spirit in which it is executed. Certain tasks and working hours should be appointed, otherwise the anxiety to win may frustrate the whole scheme, by first exciting and then fatiguing all the powers. The patient must, of course, be acquainted with the conditions upon which he is solicited to engage in active employment, and a certain degree of choice permitted as to the kind of compensation most acceptable, and the period at which it shall be made. The discretion of the employer must decide whether compliance is justifiable, but after the bargain is concluded, the terms, although they refer to nothing more than an ounce of tobacco or a cup of tea, should be observed as sacred. Violations of such agreements have often led to serious consequences.

The kindness and expediency of the proposal to accumulate part of the earnings of the curable insane, until their health be completely restored, can best be understood by considering the situation of such individuals when liberated. Supported by their parishes or by public benevolence while insane and confined, they lose all claim upon such resources by their dismissal, they pass from a quiet home, are thrown upon society pennyless, it may be without friends or a single being who will shelter or sustain them, incapable of engaging in their ordinary trade, and unable to obtain employment were they capable of undertaking it. This cannot fail to inflict misery, to threaten the still delicate tenure of health, and undoing all that care and kindness had accomplished to bring about a relapse. The remedy is self-evident. Let all institutions, where occupation is extensively carried on, tax the revenue derived from the articles manufactured, or saved by the services performed; the amount of the tax to be expended in providing for the safety and support of patients after they have left the house; the funds to be confided to themselves if trustworthy, or, what would be better, to responsible guardians. This is just continuing the sur-

veillance and treatment for a longer time, and spreading the benefits of such institutions over a period and scenes more critical as to the permanence of health, than even the first weeks of convalescence. These suggestions are founded upon experience, and are sufficiently justified by what has long been the practice at Salpetrière, although there the distinct right of the lunatic to wages is recognized. The "Samaritan" societies proposed by Sir W. Blizard and, I believe, organized in London about forty years ago, had a similar object in view. The benevolent intentions of their founders were, however, confined to the support of the poor when discharged from the public hospitals. The necessity for such a provision is very urgent, and obvious to all familiar with the class of individuals received into these establishments, or with their fate subsequent to their recovery and dismissal. But the case of the recovered but destitute lunatic is ten times more clamant; he is not only without work, but the malady from which he has been relieved proves all but an insurmountable obstacle to his obtaining any, however well established his character for honesty and industry may be.

Classification may proceed on various principles. There is first the very obvious ground for separation, the rates of board. The accommodation, the fare, the attendance required for the rich, cannot be extended to the poor, nor is it necessary that it should. The pauper could not appreciate, nor prize, nor derive benefit from the refinement and delicacies essential to the comfort, and instrumental in the recovery of the affluent. Most fortunately this arrangement, which is called for by the usages of society, is found to correspond with those higher and less artificial distinctions which are dictated by philosophy. The second principle to be recognised, is the stage of the disease. Common sense would indicate; but common sense has not yet effected a separation of the curable from the incurable, and both of these from the

convalescent, that class of patients who may be said to have recommenced their existence, and to require the gentle and strengthening treatment bestowed on infancy. For the incurable, little active interference is required : but much may be done to render them happy and contented, to reconcile them with captivity, and to enable them to pass the close of their dreamy existence in tranquillity. As a class, they are isolated for the behoof of others, that they may not prove injurious to those who are still capable of being influenced by moral impressions, and liable according to the nature of these impressions, to be confirmed in their alienation, to be afflicted with a still more intense form of mental disease, or to be restored to health. That evil has been done, and this is the principal point at issue, by ignorance of this fact may be gathered from Pinel. To the curable and convalescent, then, our greatest care ought to be consecrated. The object is to place them in the most favourable circumstances for the re-development of impaired, impoverished, or imperfect power. Unless classification be pushed farther than has hitherto been suggested, this object can never be attained. The third principle, and that next in importance, is, that these classes should be subdivided according to the character of the malady and of the dispositions of each individual. It is not enough that the furious should be separated from the docile, or the imaginative from the fatuous; the mind of every individual should be carefully studied, its healthy as well as its insane bearings analyzed, and the relations which these may have with, or the influence they may acquire upon the minds of others calculated, and groups formed in reference to the result. The violent or malicious may often be confided with perfect safety to the acquisitive, or vain, or religious monomaniac. The affectionate and happy may be associated with the desponding and despairing, and the helpless idiot may become the adopted child of some mother whose only delusion is weeping for infants which she never

bore. A system somewhat similar to that here described is, I believe, pursued in the excellent asylum at Perth. But it may be carried farther; and whole families may be formed. A vain idler may be intrusted to the tutelage or example of three or four industrious knitters or oakum teasers; and being encircled by temptations to exertion, and stimulated by the desire of rivalry, abstraction from the dominant idea is often the consequence. A contented, self-satisfied, and active minded maniac is joined to a timid, a lethargic, and a gloomy maniac, and seldom fails to communicate some portion of those qualities which it is our object to infuse. In a great majority of cases, the members of these small communities contract lasting attachments. The first step in giving efficacy to the principle under discussion, is a short and an easy one. The great affinities of gentleness, of docility, of despondency, of vehemence, &c., are readily perceived. But the nearer approaches to the complete working of the plan are more difficult, because generally impeded by the structure of asylums, the small number of attendants, and the inefficient assistance afforded by them, and above all, by the prevailing ignorance of the laws of the human mind, and consequently of those differences of disposition, upon a knowledge of which the successful application of such a principle must depend. Notwithstanding these obstacles, a little tact and management will bring together those who are fitted for each other's society. The fourth principle is a corollary to the last. It is based, however, rather upon the amount of cultivation which the mental powers and dispositions have received, than upon their nature. Our confederacies must often be constructed with a reference to the degree of education, the tastes, and pursuits, and manners of the parties. The unhappiness which would flow from bringing the ignorant and brutal into constant and compulsory contact with the enlightened and refined may be imagined. In acting upon this principle we are sometimes forced to violate a rule pre-

viously laid down. Wherever the poor lunatic has been well educated, accustomed to the courtesies and amenities of good society, and retains amid his hallucinations, the feelings and tastes which characterize that condition, he should be raised from the grade of paupers, and placed among those who still cherish similar feelings and tastes. His degradation, his loss of caste may be fatal, while his elevation may prove curative, and is in perfect conformity with the spirit and aim of the principle now insisted. Wherever practicable, that is wherever the acquirements and deportment of the superintendent admits of such an arrangement, the well-educated and well-bred convalescent lunatic should reside and associate with their physician and governor. The advantages of this have been before adverted to; but it may be stated here, that besides many examples of the partial success of the plan, which might be quoted from the reports of asylums in this country, there is at present an excellent private establishment in Paris, where about thirty patients take all their meals, spend their time, and pursue their occupations and pleasures in the company of their medical attendant.

Much may be done in certain classes by an appeal to honour, to that conventional integrity and faithfulness which is more frequently the offspring of a dread of the world's censure, than a dread of the culpability of disingenuousness. Men who have long lived and acted under such a motive, may often, even during the access of frenzy, be guided by it. To a man of the world with confused notions of duty and virtue, but with a clear conception of the code of chivalry, and an elevated opinion of the character which it becomes him to support, all doubt, all suspicion of the possibility of his breaking his word, of his doing that which he has promised not to do, will communicate intense pain, destroy all reciprocity of sentiment, confirm his delusions, and increase his malady. Whatever the supposed intentions of such a patient, personal restraint would be improper. Es-

quirol acting on this rule, trusted a military man who was determined on suicide with the means of destruction on his pledging his honour that he would make no attempt to use them. He passed through the ordeal in safety, but not without a struggle. This was venturing far, perhaps too far, but when well assured of the strength and influence of this feeling, it would be wise and prudent to appeal to it in preference to resorting to harsh or compulsory measures. It may be turned to good account in classifying patients of the higher ranks, but the dangerous error should be carefully avoided of attributing a greater strength and influence to this feeling in lunatics than in sane individuals.

The association of lunatics requires to be skilfully managed. But when classes have been formed in conformance to the mutual wants, and wishes, and dispositions of the parties, the system is at once beautiful and self-operating. There is no need of keepers to direct, and chide, and caution. Their presence is required to regulate the machine, but its motions are spontaneous. The little kindnesses of co-operation and assistance go forward, the weaver plies his shuttle as vigorously, and the dance and song conclude the day as regularly as if a whip or a comfit were displayed. It is a mistake to suppose that, as a general rule, these bands should consist of patients of similar dispositions.

When once associated, there ought to be as much liberty as is consistent with the safety of the whole community, and just as much restraint as is consistent with the happiness and recovery of each of the members. By liberty I do not mean independence of authority, idleness, or even a mere exemption from strait jackets and fetters. There must be laws vigorously enforced, and industry, and rewards, and punishments, in an asylum, as in every other body. I would here, however, make a distinction, confining punishments to moral delinquencies exclusively, exonerating the offender from all penal consequences where the offence is

clearly the result, the manifestation of his derangement. But by liberty I mean the power of gratifying every innocent propensity, every justifiable desire, of pursuing every object which is calculated to inspire present pleasure, or conduce to the ultimate re-establishment of reason. Be niggard of mere indulgence; but you cannot be too extravagant of enlightened humanity. Many establishments have been condemned and ruined, by the occurrence of a case of suicide within their walls, or an attempt to escape proving successful. I never heard of one suffering any penalty for undue severity or restraint, if these fell short of absolute cruelty. Self-destruction under such circumstances, is peculiarly distressing; but it cannot be construed as a proof of laxity of discipline, or of too great indulgence in the particular case, nor as an argument against general lenity and humanity. The lunatic turns some of the very means employed to protect him against himself, to his own destruction. This, however, cannot be prevented under the best management, unless chains and unfurnished cells be resorted to; and even then the security is not complete. Every object may be converted into a deadly weapon. Pieces of glass, rusted nails, worsted thread taken from the carpet, medicine, the very walls, may be so employed. Escapes, while every precaution should be taken to prevent them, in general prove nothing more than that great freedom is enjoyed by the inmates of the asylum—greater by one degree only, than what they ought to enjoy. There sometimes, however, arises danger from patients being too kindly treated. From being obliging, useful, amusing, and it may happen from the very nature of their malady, individuals become favourites. Out of this favouritism grow indulgences, exemptions from medicines, duties, or punishments, and the encouragement of delusions, lest contradiction should annoy or render refractory. It is certainly very difficult to avoid forming and practically shewing a stronger attachment

for those who trust, serve, and it may be, love you, than for those who bend every thought to irritate or destroy you, or circumvent your plans. The preventive or remedy for such partialities, is to be found in the judicious selection of servants—in the employment of those only who perceive and feel, that the fewer the endearing qualities of the patient, and the farther he is removed from participating in the sympathies of the healthy mind, the greater are his claims upon those around; or who in the administration of justice, or the distribution of favours, recognize a perfect equality between the patient with one sound feeling, and the patient with many. An easier, and perhaps safer mode of interrupting such ties, is the frequent change of servants from ward to ward. This is practicable in large establishments only. The same expedient is strongly recommended in cases of relapse. Celebrated authors go so far as to say, that patients should never be attended during two attacks, by the same servant. No vestige, it is argued, of their former illness, should be allowed to appear; and accordingly, every object calculated to recall the impressions existing during its continuance should be excluded. Almost every one has heard of the unfortunate victim of the blue devils, who was first hunted from London, and ultimately from his native country, by the reappearance of these persecutors, whenever he was surrounded by certain pieces of furniture. The visual deception was here associated with, and constantly excited by a real visual impression. Upon a similar principle is the change of attendants proposed. But it is doubtful how far it ought to be pushed, as the recollections of the state of convalescence which took place under the care of the servant, must be more vivid than the recollections of the state of insanity, and in proportion to the vividness and agreeableness of an impression, will it prove beneficial or injurious. But this change is advocated upon still another ground; that of the dislike which is supposed to

arise in the mind of those who have recovered from insanity, towards those who have been instrumental in the cure. This supposition is altogether erroneous and libellous to human nature. When the hand of the curator of the insane was armed with the lash, and when insult and the bastinado were prescribed as specifics, it is highly probable that the recovered lunatic did regard his oppressors with loathing and detestation. But now when the insane are treated as human beings, there exists evidence that gratitude and esteem as frequently reward the kindness and care of their attendants, as in any other of the relations of life where such sentiments are likely to be called forth. Upon this ground then, a change of attendants cannot be justified. Indeed where kindly feelings are known to exist, or to have existed, they should be received as indications of the propriety of resorting to the original attendant.

Many profound sophisms have been delivered as to the introduction of religious worship among lunatics. It has been argued that such exercises are addressed to the highest feelings of our nature, and bring before the attention the most awful truths—that they are eminently exciting, and consequently prejudicial; and the aphorism has been quoted, that it is necessary to avoid all excitement; that as no opportunity should be given for the irritation of the furious, or for the intimidation of the timid, neither should any plan be adopted which may tend to foster religious impressions in the superstitious. This opinion has been controverted by the assertion, that such an appeal is tranquillizing and consolatory, and leads the enfeebled mind to the only source of strength and succour. One authority adduces examples of the efficacy, another of the evils of such an attempt. It is prohibited, because it sometimes causes insanity, or aggravates a predisposition to the disease: it is recommended, because it brings hope and peace to those who, although sane, are miserable. I regard the grounds of opposition

and advocacy as equally invalid. Upon certain forms of mental disease, religious teaching or ceremonies would act as a direct irritant; upon others they would fall powerless; upon a third class, such ministrations would operate as any other novel scene or occupation which assisted in relieving the monotony of their mode of life; while upon a fourth, their influence would be altogether benign, affording a legitimate gratification to healthy feelings, directing the mind *from* depressing, or agitating, *to* soothing associations, and tending to inspire with brighter and nobler hopes, which disease can neither darken nor quench, which will beam in on the troubled spirit amidst its gloomiest delusions, as clear and certain points of guidance, like shore-lights to the storm-bound sailor. Upon the discrimination of the patients to whom religious instruction is adapted, the whole question of its utility rests. To prescribe it as applicable to all cases, would be as wise as to seek for the *elixir vitæ;* and to exclude it because sometimes injurious, betrays a deplorable ignorance of the constitution and the wants of the human mind. I may, with all reverence, compare the employment to that of any other medicine. It must be regulated by the idiosyncracies of the patients, by the symptoms, the duration and the complications of the disease. No man entertaining this view, will establish public worship as an hospital routine duty, in which all must or may participate. It should be reserved for the few who can understand its meaning, who may be quieted by its solemnity, cheered by the prospects which it affords, attracted by the beauty of the service, or roused by the recollections which it calls up —the condition of each of these classes having been previously examined and tested as to the extent to which such impressions may be borne, and may prove beneficial. It will be observed, that many are here proposed to be admitted to these rites, who cannot be expected to regard them, or be influenced by them as religious duty. The imagina-

tive, the musical, the lethargic lunatic, are thus all included, because pleasure would be communicated, and a new and healthly direction may be given to their thoughts by the aspect and accessory circumstances of the assembly, independently altogether of its sacred character. Many exceptions, however, must be made, and the pleasure derivable must not be chosen as the ground of admission. Those, in fact, who most ardently desire to join such meetings, and who pant for spiritual communion, are often those who are least fitted for it. They doubt or despair of their salvation, or their whole soul is in wild exultation at the prospect of the bliss which awaits them: or they have seen visions, or they prostrate every power before the conviction that they are incarnations of Deity, or of the angelic host. In such states as these, any act connected with religion, must generally contribute to promote and perpetuate the activity of the diseased feeling. I say generally, for where the reason remains intact, and the dominant emotions are terror, despondency, penitence for imaginary crimes, and so forth, a clear exposition of the promises of Christianity made to the understanding, in a clear and conciliating manner, sometimes acts as if miraculously. Such cases must be selected, and not experimented on. Under such circumstances, private religious instruction would be infinitely preferable to any public devotional service. It is somewhat singular, that this mode of conveying powerful impressions is scarcely at all resorted to in our establishments. Apart from all other considerations, it enables the clergyman to study and probe the wound he desires to heal, to know the dispositions he has to contend with, and to frame his exhortations, and to regulate his intercourse accordingly. In a promiscuous congregation this cannot be attempted. The propriety of such a mode of communication is strongly insisted upon by the English physicians, and even by some of those who express doubts as to the salutariness of public worship, or

entertain a decided opinion against its employment. This practice was at a very remote period, 1677, introduced at Bethlem, but for reasons which cannot now be ascertained, has fallen into disuetude. In order to take advantage of every impression which public worship is calculated to excite, it appears to be highly expedient that it should be performed on Sunday, in the manner to which the patients have been accustomed in health, and in some apartment consecrated to the purpose. Many objects are hereby gained: the regular passage of time is marked, I have two patients under my care, who lost all conception of this, apparently from the want of a calendar: the nature of the institution is recalled, and with that fact many of the thoughts of other years, which, as connected with an unimpaired state of mind, and the performance of a sacred duty, are generally serene and salutary; sentiments of reverence and humility are engendered, and the hope of the return of the day is excited, and an anticipation of the same calm thoughts and recollections. "They all look forward to it with pleasure," says Dr. Fox. I am disposed to urge the propriety of Sunday being observed in the same manner within as without an asylum for another, and what may be condemned as too much of a secular, reason. It is there a day of idleness and lethargy; it is shortened as much as possible by indulgence in sleep, or prolonged by the uninterrupted sufferings of self-tormenting spirits: in short, all moral treatment is suspended. This monotony is very hurtful. To continue that regimen by which occupation is provided, and by which unhappiness is combated, by calling healthy feelings into play, some act of public worship would be essential.

There are certain descriptions of madness in the treatment of which religion is indispensable. But in the employment of such an agent, great difficulties occur, so great indeed, as to discourage the most zealous of its advocates. These consist in determining the modes in which its effects

may be best obtained. If its doctrines are taught to weak or perverted intellects, they may add to the confusion already existing; if its mysteries are brought prominently forward, they are apt to mingle with superstitious fears and delusions; if its duties alone are commented on, the doubting and ignorant may be left unsatisfied; if preaching is the vehicle, the attention may be fatigued and exhausted; if prayer, the sentiments may be strongly affected. These suppositions are all obviously founded upon the injudicious use of such an agent. Men are surely to be found with discretion sufficient to avoid the extremes here indicated, and to select these really catholic truths upon which men of all sects and shades of opinion, and even men of all degrees of intellectual enlightenment and moral excitement, may agree, and from which the insane as well as the sane may derive comfort. Prayer and praise certainly appear to be the least susceptible of abuse. They are placed by their nature beyond the control of the pastor. Either as if dubious how far even an educated mind can be trusted in dealing with these for the behoof of lunatics, or in the spirit of their peculiar views, the philosophical and humane governors of the Retreat at York, have confined the religious service performed there to the reading of certain portions of Scripture. But that, under proper management, this department of mental medicine may be carried much farther, is proved by the statements contained in the Annual Reports of various asylums. "When they do attend," says Mr. Ricketts, "they are attentive generally, and well conducted; so much so, that I have known when a paroxysm was likely to come on; five or six minutes before prayers, the patient has been brought in, and he has had such command over himself, that the paroxysm has been checked."* "It was only about the beginning of 1833," I quote now the experience of the medical officers of the Dundee

* Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee, &c. 1828, p. 45.

Asylum on the subject, "that a regular chaplain was appointed; and who ever has witnessed the preparation made by the patients for their appearance at chapel—the solemn demeanour and strict decorum observed during the whole of the service—the close attention paid to the words of the preacher—and one of the patients occasionally officiating as precentor with becoming propriety and tasteful execution—will contemplate the picture with feelings of the deepest interest, and fondly hope that the swelling notes that delight the ear have proceeded from lips which God has touched: and the words listened to with such attention, have been embraced by those whose heart has felt the power of divine truth." "No class is excluded: and though there must necessarily be some whose state of health does not admit of attendance, and some who are without the inclination—and, in this case compulsion is out of the question—yet upwards of three-fourths of the whole number regularly assemble in chapel; and it is found that, in regard to those whose temper is the most restless, and who are the most easily excited, the solemn nature of the religious service has a wonderful effect in subduing their irritation, in calming their minds and composing their spirits, not only during the time of the service, but during the remaining hours of the day of rest."* The following is the result of my own observations:—"The effects in each individual are probably as different as in the members of an ordinary congregation, but the general impression produced is that of reverence and order. In whatever spirit the simple truths announced to them may be received, the meeting is almost invariably distinguished by perfect decorum and propriety. The stocking and book are laid aside—the involuntary and incoherent exclamation is no longer uttered, or subdued into a whisper, and one of those who usually spurns the authority and rejects the entreaties of

* Fourteenth Report of the Directors of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, 1834, p. 7.

those around, kneels calmly and reverently down as if perfectly conscious of the majesty of the Being whom her more rational companions are uniting to worship. Where convalescence has advanced to a certain stage, or where observation has shown that a patient is trust-worthy, permission is given to attend church, of course under proper superintendence. This is done partly that the idea of imprisonment may be eradicated, partly that reunion with society may be gradual, but chiefly that the mind may be strongly directed to those principles and duties, a knowledge of which renders mental exertion and the cultivation of internal peace and harmony alike an obligation, a reward, and a blessing. No violation of the promises given previous to the grant of such permission as to the deportment and return has occurred. One individual, after a seclusion of *thirteen* years, during which she had never been permitted to go to church, was deeply affected, and wept on again joining in the service, but otherwise her behaviour was irreproachable. It would have been extraordinary and unnatural had no feeling been manifested, and this conduct was accordingly regarded rather as an indication of sound mind than of alienation."* The practice of allowing patients to attend the parish church has, I perceive, been adopted in other places. "Prayers," says Mr. Ricketts," are read in my establishment every Sunday, to every patient capable of receiving religious instruction. The convalescents go to church; some of the highest classes with my own family." "But in other cases," is the statement of Dr. Finch, "I have been so convinced of the utility of religious services, that many of my patients go regularly to the village church, &c."†

* Report of the Directors of the Montrose Lunatic Asylum, &c. 1835, p. 16.

† Minutes of Evidence, &c. 1828. Evidence of Mr. W. H. Ricketts of Droitwitch, Worcestershire, and of Dr. W. Finch of Salisbury, pp. 42–49.

Similar efforts have been made at Sonnenstein and other places on the Continent, and have been attended with similar success. But these attempts to administer consolation by means of religious ordinances, have been pushed much farther, and the results have been supposed to be proportionally great. Patients have been permitted to participate in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and have been recommended to direct their thoughts constantly to the contemplation of their moral condition as the only course by which health and happiness can be secured. How far any physician is justified in countenancing such measures as these, appear to be very doubtful. The first of them presupposes, I presume, a state of convalescence in the communicant, such a state at least as admits of a clear conception of the nature of the rite and of the obligations which its celebration imposes. The great objection to which it appears open, is the excitement to which the mind is exposed by the imposing aspect and duration of the ceremony, and the mingled feelings of awe, and penitence, and hope to which it gives rise. The determination of the question whether the probable amount of good to be obtained counterbalances the certain amount of danger to be encountered, must rest in each case on the discretion and judgment of the medical adviser: for to establish a general rule on the subject would be most unphilosophical and pernicious. I am, however, inclined to think that when patients have advanced so far towards restoration as to be intrusted with such high and holy privileges, that they should not longer be detained in an asylum, but should be reinstated in society, and in the possession of rights, and the discharge of duties of an important but less exciting character. The second measure, although sanctioned by a few practical observers, is in direct opposition to every rule laid down for the regulation and tranquillization of the unhealthy mind. To occupy the attention in a sustained manner, with any powerfully affecting topic, is prejudicial; but when the object is the ultimate des-

tiny of the troubled soul itself, the disturbance, the despondency, the exultation necessarily ensuing from the particular view taken by the unstable intellect, or waiving this position, even the anxiety, the tumultuous struggle of hope and fear, roused in the coolest, and strongest, and purest mind by such a train of thought, must inevitably overthrow that equanimity which it is the aim of all rational treatment to establish; and create that internal conflict, and agitation, and intense feeling which it is equally the aim of all rational treatment to prevent or remove. Many, if not all the cases where individuals incurably lunatic have expressed apparently clear ideas on religious subjects, and satisfaction that they had been led to the consideration of these, have terminated almost immediately afterwards in death, and cannot accordingly be admitted as evidence, either of the permanency or of the remedial efficacy of the impressions produced. If great caution ought to be exercised in dealing with the insane mind, still greater care is required in drawing conclusions as to the effects of such interference.

It would be foreign to my present object to delineate the detailed application of the principles of moral treatment in a well conducted asylum; but it is of some importance to point out certain fallacies which have misled the public as to the nature of the system pursued, and give to it an appearance of empiricism which it actually does not possess. They farther countenance the prejudice that the management of the insane depends upon a peculiar and mysterious tact, and is not founded upon a knowledge of human character. Thus, for example, the idea that an unanswerable argument or piece of pleasantry can eradicate a delusion, is altogether erroneous. The most plausible case of this kind is that of the mechanician mentioned by Pinel. This person was haunted by the imagination that he was one of the victims of the Revolution; that he had been guillotined; but the sentence having been reversed just at the moment the execution had

been completed, the judges in order to remedy, so far as possible, what had been done, commanded that the heads should be replaced on the respective bodies. In the confusion, two heads were transposed: the mechanician lost his own, but was provided with another, which he very much disliked, and which he attempted to prove was not his own property by saying, "look at these teeth; mine were exceedingly handsome, these are rotten and decayed. What a difference between this hair and that of my own head!" He likewise imagined that he had discovered the perpetual motion, and worked night and day in the construction of a machine on this principle. He often quarrelled with his companions on the subject of his head; and one of them being instructed how to act, led the conversation to the miracle of St. Denis, who, it is said, walked about with his head under his arm, and kissed his own lips. The mechanician maintained the possibility of this: his opponent retorted, "madman that thou art, how could St. Denis kiss his own head—was it with his heels?" This discomfiture is said to have restored him to reason. But here it is quite evident, that the six months' course of vigorous application to his business was more instrumental in the cure than the biting repartee. Equally undeserving of confidence is the belief in the efficacy of an acquiescence in the whim of the maniac, and the institution of some process to remove the evil complained of, it being acknowledged to be real. Esquirol advises this to be tried as a last resource. It is especially applicable to hypochondriacal maniacs, who imagine that they labour under disease, are devoured by animals, &c. The following examples are not intended to justify the practice, but will show to what cases it is applicable, and in what cases it has been supposed to prove successful. A woman suffered from pain on the top of the head, and believed that it was caused by an animal burrowing beneath the skin. She was for a time restored to sanity by an incision made in the

spot, and the pretended extraction of an earth worm. A hypochondriac who believed that he had frogs in his stomach, is said to have been cured by a purgative, and the introduction of one or two frogs in the night stool. But admitting that such instances are worthy of consideration, is it not more likely that the incision and the purgative were the remedial agents than the deception practised? But without insisting upon such a construction, the plan is objectionable from its tending to foster the delusion, by suggesting, as often happens, under somewhat similar circumstances, that although one worm had been removed, others more deeply imbedded remained behind: and in the case of the hypochondriac, that before the expulsion of his full-grown enemies they had spawned, and that his malady was renewed by their growing progeny.

Quackeries of a more marked character, and of a less innocent description, have at all periods in the history of mental medicine, obtained celebrity, shrunk from the test of experience, and ultimately been rejected. Any mode which is reputed to cure insanity instantaneously, or in the course of a few hours, may be looked upon with suspicion, when the nature of the remedy is concealed, and the mystery thus created employed as a means of enriching the discoverer. In our own country, in former times, lunatics were supposed to be cured in a single night, by sleeping in churches of great sanctity, or by a bath in particular springs. A Milanese physician cured all cases of mania in a given time, by chaining his patients in a well. The water was allowed gradually to ascend to the mouth, and when the maniac was in terror of being drowned his disease ceased. He was thus terrified into his senses. In our own country, and in our own day, a medical man has declared, that he has in his possession a remedy, which, when properly administered, will cure the most incurable maniac, and that in a few days. Mr. Lucett's method has received high sanction. In one

instance he received L.200 from the Board of Treasury, for the cure of a servant of the Duke of Kent. He professes to perform the cures attributed to him—miracles they deserve to be named—by the aid of kindness, a lotion applied to the head and the secret nostrum, before alluded to. A committee of medical men was appointed to enquire into the facts of the case; and their report shows, that mitigation of symptoms, and not cure, was the amount of Mr. Lucett's success—a mitigation which is within the reach of every practitioner, if he chooses to push the exhibition of a powerful and unmanageable drug to a great extent—a mitigation which, although occasionally desirable, has not been proved to facilitate the cure of the patient, while it places his life in jeopardy. Mr. Lucett's success may be contrasted with his pretensions, as narrated by one of his patrons. "The third experiment was upon an idiot, without the powers of speech, or the use of his limbs, and blind from pressure on the optic nerve. Within seven weeks he was restored to reason, speech, sight, and the use of his limbs." The only commentary which such a relation requires, is that all other physicians would find it nearly as easy a task to imbue the dead with life, as to raise such a being as that described to intelligence.

It may be laid down as a general rule, that all mystery is foolish and hurtful. It creates a suspicion that there is something which requires to be concealed. It inspires dread —the very opposite of the feeling which it is desirable should be entertained both by the public and the patients. It is allied to quackery, as founded upon the pretence of superior or secret knowledge, or upon the existence of proceedings, the nature of which it would be unsafe or imprudent to disclose. For a long period English practitioners arrogated to themselves the possession of some specific which enabled them to cure a greater number of lunatics than their continental rivals. This secret and all powerful remedy, in

order to bolster up their own reputation they had the selfishness and cruelty to conceal. There was in fact nothing to reveal. Pinel exposes this compound fraud and folly by detailing his own benevolent views as to the moral treatment of the insane, and by proving that the boasted secret consisted in nothing more than the judicious application of these.

On the continent, a very powerful movement has been made to place the treatment of lunatics upon a true basis; and were we to believe some of our periodical writers, the improvements already effected, infinitely exceed any thing which has been attempted or thought of in this country. For instance, a writer in the Medical Gazette favours the public with the following relation and remarks: "The French certainly carry their treatment of the insane to a far higher pitch of refinement than we do. The idea of giving a ball in a lunatic asylum, may startle some of our mad doctors; but what think they of the following precedent. On the 7th instant, May 1835, the females of Salpetrière were treated to a grand ball. The insane ladies themselves were entrusted with the getting up of the entertainment. They adorned the ball-room with festoons, garlands, and devices; and in the midst they crowned with *immortelles*, the bust of Pinel, the liberator of the insane from the old system of cruelty and terror. The dancing, it is said, went off with charming effect; the students, intern and extern, did the honours; and the festivity was kept up to an hour sufficiently advanced to satisfy all parties, who, to do them justice, were indefatigable in their efforts to please and to be pleased. It should be added, that the gay scene, (which was appointed and arranged with the most serious object) has been generally attended with good results: it served admirably to fix and amuse the minds of the patients; and several who laboured under melancholia were much diverted for the time from their imaginary woes. M. Esquirol

some years ago tried this method with success ; but it is to M. Pariset, the physician to Salpetrière, that the credit is due of having so happily ventured on its repetition in the present instance."* Now, in place of this statement creating any astonishment in the minds of those intrusted with the care of the insane in Britain, they will experience regret and surprise, that what they have done for the behoof of their charges should be so little known even to their professional brethren. Dancing, both as a physical exercise, and as a recreation, has been introduced, and with excellent effects, into many well-regulated British asylums ; and to speak from personal experience, were the foregoing account divested of some of the embellishments—the festoons and *immortelles*—it would very correctly describe what takes place, and has for years taken place, once every week in the establishment under my care. So that while I would speak with veneration and gratitude of all that Esquirol and Pariset have advised or accomplished, it is but justice to our national discernment to say, that we have already reduced to a system what they have only tried as an experiment. I cannot speak so decidedly as to the introduction of dramatic representations as a means of cure. The attempt has been made at Charenton unsuccessfully, at Copenhagen without injury ; but the inhabitants of this country manifest during health so little taste for such spectacles, and depend so little upon them as sources of amusement, that it would be injudicious to resort to them in order to arouse, or attract, or amuse the insane, while we have so many better modes of abstraction at our disposal.

In front of the philanthropical enterprize in favour of the insane in France, may be placed, Drs. Falret and Voisin. They have long studied mental disease in the best school ; they have long cherished the desire of putting the prin-

* London Medical Gazette, May 23, 1835. p. 288.

ciples dictated by humanity and philosophy to the treatment of the insane, to a fair and full test, and they have now embarked their whole fortune and hopes of prosperity in the experiment. They possess a large domain of about sixty acres, partly farm, party ornamental garden, situate in one of the many picturesque villages in the vicinity of Paris. From many points in their enclosure, the whole of the surrounding country is visible, while the bustle and annoyances of the metropolis are shut out. The banks of the Seine being undulated, every walk and turn presents a new aspect of the natural panorama. Fertility and beauty are constantly before the eye; the luxuriance of a rich soil, the products of human skill. Within, the resources are equally great. The extensive grounds afford constant employment in the open air. Detached buildings render a scientific and rigid classification easy; spacious apartments contain all the ordinary means of amusement, music, billiards, &c., and no appendage of which reminds the inmate that he is mad or not trust-worthy. In addition to these excellent arrangements, there is the constant superintendence of two humane and enlightened physicians, the society of their families, accommodation for the patients' friends, should their presence be deemed expedient, the active administration of every moral agent, and the main spring of all, gentleness and affection.

As an additional instance of the progress of sound principles in France, and as an example of what an asylum for the upper ranks ought to be, I make the following quotation from the valuable work of Dr. Combe on "Physiology applied to Health and Education." "The celebrated and benevolent Esquirol has been loud and eloquent in enforcing regard to the feelings, and attention to the real welfare of the insane; and in his private establishment at Ivry, near Paris, which I had the gratification of visiting along with him in September 1831, he exemplifies almost every prin-

ciple upon which an asylum ought to be conducted. The asylum is placed in a beautiful and airy situation, with a pleasant exposure; and its general aspect is that of an inhabited and well kept villa. Four distinct buildings, of ample size and elegant appearance, are conveniently distributed through a well laid out and ornamented park of twenty-five acres, part in garden, part in grass, and part in plantation, with neat walks bordered with flowers, running in every direction; which, it will be observed, is a very handsome provision for thirty or thirty-five patients, to which number he restricts himself. For the troublesome or excited patients, there are two neat one-story buildings, one for males, and the other for females, separate from each other, and far removed from those appropriated to the convalescent and tranquil. These one-story tenements open upon, and look into spacious grass plots, surrounded on two sides by high walls, along which covered galleries are made for shelter from the rain and sun; so that the height of the walls seems as if intended to admit of galleries being made, rather than for the purpose of preventing escape. The third side is occupied by a plain, neat, high railing, like that of Tuilleries Garden. To these plots and galleries the patients have access at pleasure; and most of them prefer coming out at the window, from which they can easily step, no restraint being visible, and nothing of the prison being apparent. This degree of harmless freedom tranquillizes them amazingly. Each room (neatly and plainly furnished) has beside it a room for a servant, each patient having one, so that ample surveillance is exercised. When a little confirmed in tranquillity, they are allowed to go out by a back door to a large ornamental walk, shrubbery and garden, with a fine view over a lower wall, apparently opening upon the public fields, but in reality perfectly retired. The attendants are more refined and gentle in their manners, and better educated, as well as naturally more humane and intelligent,

than the corresponding class of persons in this country. Their number, intelligence, and amiable dispositions, are a great advantage both to themselves and to the patients. Being less exclusively confined to the society of the insane, they have not that peculiar expression of eye, and general appearance, which our keepers so often acquire, and which indicate a state in some degree allied to insanity. Esquirol says that his English visitors complain of the difficulty of getting any but coarse and ignorant men for keepers, and wonder how he succeeds; but the French, of all classes, are naturally more observant of the kindnesses of ordinary intercourse, especially with their inferiors, than we are, and are habitually more tolerant of the caprices and weaknesses of others. The different classes of society thus stand at all times in a more favourable position than with us for acquiring an interest in each other, and for becoming friends, or, in other words, for effecting a cure. The importance of this confidence was well illustrated by an expression of Esquirol's, in speaking of a patient. 'At last,' he said, 'I succeeded in gaining his confidence, and after that,' he added with a significant look, 'on va vite à la guerison.' This, of course, must be received as a general proposition only, but it shows the force of the principle. When tranquillity is secured, the patient is removed to another building, and from that to a third, each bringing him nearer and nearer to ordinary life, till, in a third, convalescents meet, in the character of ladies and gentlemen, at meals, music, billiards, reading, &c., along with the family of Dr. Metivier, a nephew of Esquirol, who resides there with his wife and children. There the patients receive their friends, and with them make excursions to the environs, or to go to the theatre,—or if from the provinces, they go and see the wonders of the capital. They are thus gradually prepared to resume their station in society, and from being treated throughout with most considerate kindness, they become attached to the family, and cease to repine

at their temporary separation from friends and home. But not to dwell too long on this most interesting subject, I shall conclude at once by remarking, that it is necessary only to see the different appearance and conduct of the patients in a well contrived and properly regulated asylum, as contrasted with one of an opposite character, to perceive at once how influential active moral treatment is in promoting recovery, and how necessary it is to devote more attention than hitherto to this and the other conditions of health in our treatment of the insane."*

In some parts of America, there appears to be a complete realization of all that I have wished to inculcate as necessary to place the lunatic in that condition which is most conducive to his happiness and recovery. "In respect to the moral and intellectual treatment," remark the Visiting Physicians of the Retreat at Hartford, "the first business of the physician, on the admission of a patient, is to gain his entire confidence. With this view he is treated with the greatest kindness, however violent his conduct may be—is allowed all the liberty which his case admits of, and is made to understand, if he is still capable of reflection, that so far from having arrived at a madhouse, where he is to be confined, he has come to a pleasant and cheerful residence, where all kindness and attention will be shown him, and where every means will be employed for the recovery of his health. In case coercion and confinement become necessary, it is impressed upon his mind, that this is not done for the purpose of punishment, but for his own safety and that of the keepers. In no case is deception on the patient employed or allowed:

* The Principles of Physiology applied to the preservation of health, and to the improvement of Physical and Mental Education. By Andrew Combe, M.D. Fifth Edition, pp. 425—428.

A very interesting account of this institution has just appeared in the New Monthly Magazine. May 1837.

on the contrary, the greatest frankness, as well as kindness, forms a part of the moral treatment. His case is explained to him, and he is made to understand, as far as possible, the reasons why the treatment to which he is subjected has become necessary."* A plan commenced on principles so rational and benign, could not fail to effect all that is in the power of art: we accordingly find towards the conclusion of the Report, that in one year there had been admitted twenty-three recent cases, of which twenty-one recovered, a number equivalent to $91\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

Dr. Burrows gives the following description of a justly celebrated asylum at Pirna in Saxony. To some of the arrangements, however, I entertain strong objections. "This lunatic establishment was formerly the castle of Sonnenstein, and is situated on an almost perpendicular rock, two hundred feet above the river Elbe, over which it projects. The ascent has now been rendered less abrupt; and the castle, gardens, courts, and out-buildings, have been converted into the best lunatic asylum I have seen out of England. The number of patients which it contains is about 120, and twenty more in the private house of Dr. Pienetz, the head physician. We first visited a court-yard, where numbers of patients were employed in sawing and chopping wood, others drawing water from a deep well, and in fact all were occupied. The bath-room is of a good size, containing eight metal baths, in which the patient may be fixed if necessary. There is an excellent apparatus for directing a powerful stream of water upon any part of the bath-room. In an adjoining room is the bath of surprise. Here the patient is seated in a metal slipper bath, sunk in the ground, the attendant then comes to a window about fourteen feet above the patient, and throws a large bucketfull of water upon the head. This is often made use of both as a remedy and as a

* Hall's Travels in North America, vol. ii. p. 195.

punishment, and the patients complain of pain as if the lateral lobes of the cerebrum were split asunder. We next went into a large billiard-room, to which the patients have constant access of an evening, especially during winter. The evening winter-room is extremely well-fitted up with pianofortes, violins, flutes, three or four backgammon and draft-boards, and a very good book-case, which is at all times open to the patients. They are allowed to remain here until ten o'clock, and music and these games are encouraged as much as possible. The patients, in respect to their living, are divided into three classes, according to the money that is paid for their maintenance. The first class have two small rooms for two patients, with one attendant, and they eat their meals separate from the others. The second class have also two rooms for two patients, with one attendant, but their accommodations and fare are not so good. The third class dine together, and are six, seven, or eight in one room. There is a Protestant church and clergyman in the building, and they find that the most noisy patients are quiet during divine service. The women's house is quite separate from the men's, and is conducted upon the same plan. The gardens around the building are immense, and are almost entirely cultivated by the patients. There are various summer amusements in the gardens. Separate from these houses is a new house, calculated for sixteen patients and the clergyman, situated upon a beautiful slope, with an excellent garden, and most delightful prospects. This is the convalescent house, and here the ladies and gentlemen dine with the clergyman altogether. They are allowed to take walks in the environs, and divert themselves as they please."*

It is here stated that books are placed within the reach of the patients. Dr. Abercrombie recommends a regular course of historical reading as a part of the moral discipline in cer-

* Burrow's Commentaries, pp. 528, 529.

tain species of derangement.* I am inclined to think that a course of reading of any kind adapted to the powers, previous tastes and acquirements regularly pursued, will prove beneficial. But it is not enough that there should be a well selected and easily accessible library in an asylum ; nor that books, and maps, and attractive drawings be placed before the convalescent patient; there must be inducements to read and examine. And these must be suggested and supplied, principally by a study of the dispositions of those whom it is our object to interest. We may inflict punishment where it is our wish to communicate pleasure, by condemning a man who abhors fiction to the perusal of the last new novel; and disgust for every description of reading may be inspired by the injudicious choice of such works as offend a prejudice or reanimate a delusion. Religious authors are most frequently resorted to. No error can be more natural or more pernicious. It is a noble and beautiful conception that the reinvigorated mind should turn in adoration and gratitude to the power from whence these new-born energies have been derived; but the effort often proves fatal to the worshipper by whom it is made. The attempt is akin to that which is made by the weak, worn-out, partially restored victim of bodily disease to try his strength, that is, to task his nerves and muscles, as if they were endowed with their original power and activity, and no longer predisposed to lapse into that condition from which they have so recently recovered. The general practice is alone condemned. For that cases every day occur where it is not only safe but expedient, that religious impressions should be encouraged by reading as well as by preaching, is as evident as that in a country where so large a number of persons become insane, either from the inherent intensity, or the cultivation of religious feelings, or, rendered insane by some other cause, are affected with reli-

* Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, &c. p. 355.

gious mania, it would be eminently hazardous to place works on religious subjects within the reach of all those who have scarcely yet ceased to be lunatics. But not only are such works objectionable because they are religious, but because, in common with every matter which is of great importance, and involves our interest and happiness, they are powerfully exciting. When the lungs, or heart, or stomach, have been diseased, we avoid stimuli, whether they are ardent spirits or violent passions, whether they affect the weakened part merely, or the whole system. The brain is not exempt from the necessity of this precaution. And the instances must be extremely rare in which fears or intense desires can be made instruments of cure. Indeed, the selection of books, as every other arrangement for the behoof of the insane, should be regulated by the maxim, dictated as evidently by prudence as by philosophy, that the mind should be led back to its original and healthy condition, by appealing to those powers, the exercise of which is attended with the least possible degree of excitement.

The most recent accounts of the Italian asylums which have reached this country, are contained in Willis' "Pencillings by the Way." This author has been said to eulogize where he ought to describe, and to give hyperbole, where statistics are required. There are, it is true, some men of so happy a temperament, as to see every thing as through a kaleidoscope. The most trivial and hideous objects arrange themselves to such minds in forms of beauty and novelty, and the medium by means of which the images are created is forgotten. But so far as the very interesting picture of the visit to the asylum is concerned, this remark does not apply to it. It bears truth and fidelity in every line, and although the announcement, that in Naples exist "two of the best conducted asylums in the world," may startle those who are accustomed to look upon the distant south as the land of

sunshine and mental darkness: this opinion is fully borne out by the facts adduced. When we are informed, that "the secret of his, the governor's, whole system, was employment and constant kindness," we can readily credit all the marvels which ensue. An eccentric old nobleman is the wizard who performed these, or, as he is pleased to style himself, "the first fool." In moving through a kitchen where culinary preparations, extensive enough to occupy eight or ten people, are going on, and on encountering peaceful and cheerful individuals engaged in painting or reading, it is with considerable difficulty that Mr. Willis could be convinced that they were all mad. And his scepticism must have been still more excited, when he inspected curiously paved courts ornamented with Chinese grottoes, trees, artificial rocks, &c., the walls painted as the perspective of such a scene, with fountains gushing up in the centre, the whole opening upon a large and lovely garden, and is told that every thing around is the work of the patients. The great charm, the spell which gives the colouring of happiness to the whole community is, that its members are ruled by love, that their sympathies, and not their fears, are employed as the ground work of subordination and cure. Several exacerbations of fury took place during Mr. Willis' visit: they were all, save one, hushed, and tranquillity immediately restored by the voice of kind expostulation or commiseration. In the stubborn case, which occurred in a female,—and I may mention, that the governor has arrived at the conclusion, that his most rebellious subjects are females, a swing in a hammock was prescribed with the desired effect. Had punishment or restraint been substituted, the paroxysm would in all probability have been exasperated, and continued until sleep or exhaustion soothed the passion or obliterated the insult. This system has been suitably rewarded. Two thirds of the patients are stated

to be discharged cured. This proposition refers, I presume, although the information is not supplied, to the recent cases. If it does not, it is the most signal success on record.

In place of multiplying individual examples of excellence, let me conclude by describing the aspect of an asylum as it ought to be. Conceive a spacious building resembling the palace of a peer, airy, and elevated, and elegant, surrounded by extensive and swelling grounds and gardens. The interior is fitted up with galleries, and workshops, and music-rooms. The sun and the air are allowed to enter at every window, the view of the shrubberies and fields, and groups of labourers, is unobstructed by shutters or bars; all is clean, quiet, and attractive. The inmates all seem to be actuated by the common impulse of enjoyment, all are busy, and delighted by being so. The house and all around appears a hive of industry. When you pass the lodge, it is as if you had entered the precincts of some vast emporium of manufacture; labour is divided, so that it may be easy and well performed, and so apportioned, that it may suit the tastes and powers of each labourer. You meet the gardener, the common agriculturist, the mower, the weeder, all intent on their several occupations, and loud in their merriment. The flowers are tended, and trained, and watered by one, the humbler task of preparing the vegetables for table, is committed to another. Some of the inhabitants act as domestic servants, some as artizans, some rise to the rank of overseers. The bakehouse, the laundry, the kitchen, are all well supplied with indefatigable workers. In one part of the edifice are companies of straw-plaiters, basket-makers, knitters, spinners, among the women; in another, weavers, tailors, saddlers, and shoemakers, among the men. For those who are ignorant of these gentle crafts, but are strong and steady, there are loads to carry, water to draw, wood to cut, and for those who are both ignorant and weakly, there is oakum to tease and yarn to wind. The curious thing is, that all

are anxious to be engaged, toil incessantly, and in general without any other recompense than being kept from disagreeable thoughts and the pains of illness. They literally work in order to please themselves, and having once experienced the possibility of doing this, and of earning peace, self-applause, and the approbation of all around, sound sleep, and it may be some small remuneration, a difficulty is found in restraining their eagerness, and moderating their exertions. There is in this community no compulsion, no chains, no whips, no corporal chastisement, simply because these are proved to be less effectual means of carrying any point than persuasion, emulation, and the desire of obtaining gratification. But there are gradations of employment. You may visit rooms where there are ladies reading, or at the harp or piano, or flowering muslin, or engaged in some of those thousand ornamental productions in which female taste and ingenuity are displayed. You will encounter them going to church or to market, or returning from walking, riding, and driving in the country. You will see them ministering at the bedside of some sick companion. Another wing contains those gentlemen who can engage in intellectual pursuits, or in the amusements and accomplishments of the station to which they belong. The billiard-room will, in all probability, present an animated scene. Adjoining apartments are used as news-rooms, the politicians will be there. You will pass those who are fond of reading, drawing, music, scattered through handsome suits of rooms, furnished chastely, but beautifully, and looking down upon such fair and fertile scenes as harmonize with the tranquillity which reigns within, and tend to conjure up images of beauty and serenity in the mind which are akin to happiness. But these persons have pursuits, their time is not wholly occupied in the agreeable trifling of conning a debate, or gaining so many points. One acts as an amanuensis, another is engaged in landscape painting, a third devolves to himself a course of historical

reading, and submits to examination on the subject of his studies, a fourth seeks consolation from binding the books which he does not read.* In short, all are so busy as to overlook, or all are so contented as to forget their misery.

Such is a faithful picture of what may be seen in many institutions, and of what might be seen in all, were asylums conducted as they ought to be.

* To exemplify the various modes of engaging the attention of lunatics, it may be mentioned that the manuscripts of these pages were transcribed, and the proofs corrected by individuals in the asylum under my charge.

Edinburgh : Balfour & Jack, Printers, Niddry Street.

INDEX.

Abercrombie's, Dr., opinion of a course of reading as a means of cure in insanity, 225.

Advantages of permitting those persons intended to take charge of lunatics to study insanity in public asylums, 165.

Age, what, most exposed to insanity, 67—influence of, on suicidal monomania, 86.

Airing-grounds, 189—at Ivry, 221.

Amusements in interior of asylums, 220.

Animals in airing-grounds, 190.

Appearances, morbid, following insanity, 5.

Arnold's classification of varieties of insanity, 10.

Assault upon a lunatic, 163.

Association of lunatics with superintendent and matron, 202.

Asylums not open to medical men, 165.

Asylum, a perfect, 176.

Author's classification of varieties of insanity, 12.

Avarice, monomonia of, 39.

Ball at Salpetrière, 218.

Baths, 184, 224.

Benevolence of physician, 178.

Benevolence and affection, monomania of, 41.

Bethlem, introduction of religious worship, 208.

Beauty, external, ought to be regarded in the choice of a site for an asylum, 220.

Bicêtre, employment of lunatics at, 193.
Billiard-room, 225.
Board, rate of, as a principle of classification, 199.
Books, selection of, for lunatics, 226.
Buildings, separate, in an asylum, 221, 224.
Burrow's description of Sonnenstein, 224.

Cages, lunatics confined in, 102.
Cases, recent, 91.
Cellars, lunatics confined in, 102.
Charenton, dramatic representations at, 219—grounds at, 190.
Church in asylum at Pirna, 225—in Dundee, 210.
Classification, principles of, 199—according to rate of board, 225—to state of disease, 199—to degree of education, 201—form of derangement, 200—at one time not attempted, 123.
Clothing of lunatics, 189—supply of, inadequate, 122.
Coleridge, opinion of, as to the conduct of a physician, 178.
Combe's description of Ivry, 220.
Complaints of lunatics disregarded, 158.
Comforts in the interior of an asylum, 220.
Confidence of lunatics important to obtain, 222.
Confinement unnecessary, 116—resorted to for economy, 119—substituted for coercion, 148.
Convalescents, number of, provision for, 154.
Conventual treatment of lunatics, 101.
Conscientiousness of physician, 179.
Coercion, unnecessary, 146.
Copenhagen, dramatic representations at, 219.
Course of reading as a remedy, 226.
Courage of physician, 180.
Cruelties perpetrated in asylums, 116, 126.
Cunning and suspicion, monomania of, 29.
Cures, proportion of, in insanity, 69.

Dangerous maniacs, proportions of, 81.
Dancing, as a remedy, 219.
Debaucheries, committed in asylums, 127.
Deception in the treatment of lunatics, 195, 223.
Derangement, form of, as a principle of classification, 200—a disease of the brain, 4.

Despondency and suicide, monomania of, 35.
Diet, 170.
Difficulty of treating diseases of insane, 74.
Disease, stage of, as a principle of classification, 199—aggravation of, by brutality of keepers, 162.
Diseases most prevalent among insane, 76.
Dormitories, 185—should be fire-proof, 187.
Dramatic representations, 219.
Drury's asylum, Glasgow, 187.
Dundee asylum, introduction of worship at, 211.

Education, amount of, as a principle of classification, 201—influence of, on suicidal mania, 85.
Egypt affords an early example of the rational treatment of insanity, 141.
Employment of patients, 228.
Epileptic patients, proportion of, 78.
Errors of present system of treatment, 140, 144.
Esquirol employs the sense of honour as a means of moral treatment, 203—his opinion as to the employment of coercion, 148.
Exaggerations of the evils of the old system of treatment, 136.
Excitement of terror as a remedy, 125.
Exhibition of lunatics to public, 119.
Exclusion of patients from church, 173.
Extremities of patients destroyed by cold, gangrene, rats, &c., 120.
Evils of confining lunatics among lunatics, 152.

Fallacy of supposing lunatics to be insensible to cold, 144.
Fatuity, 14—partial or complete, 16.
Fatuous maniacs, proportion of, 79.
Favoritism, evils of, 204.
Fear, monomania of, 27.
Females chiefly exposed to insanity, 68.
Ferrus of Bicêtre, recommends labour, 193.
Fire-proof, parts of an asylum ought to be, 77.
Fonthill asylum, abuses in, 129.
Food, inadequate supply of, 121.
Forcing, 105—injuries from, 105.
Fox's, Dr. establishment, 185—opinion as to religious worship on Sunday, 209—as to harsh treatment, 172.
Friends of lunatics, exclusion of, 167—estrangement of, 168.

Fund for support of lunatics subsequent to their discharge, 198.
Furious maniacs, proportions of, 77.

Galleries, 186.
Gaols, confined in, 102—evils of such an arrangement, 104.
Gentlemen less furious than paupers, 118.
Gheel, village of, long celebrated for the cure of the insane, 142.

Hammock, swinging in, as a remedy, 228.
Hartford, United States, asylum at, 223.
Heating, provisions for, 188.
Heinroth's classification of varieties of insanity, 11.
Homicidal or destructive monomania, 20.
Honour, appeal to, in moral treatment, 202.
Hospitals, lunatics confined in, 107.
Houses for friends of patients, 222.

Idiocy, 12.
Improvements in present system, 134.
Imagination, monomania of, 38.
Indulgence of patients, 170.
Industry of lunatics, 229.
Incapability of perceiving the relations of ideas, 42—the relations of external objects, 44—the qualities of external objects, 46.
Incompatibilities of character which should be attended to in classifying lunatics, 155.
Infant school, an asylum should resemble, 193.
Insanity, definition of, 7—an adjunct to civilization, 52—increase of, 54—ranks of life chiefly affected by, 59—cure of by an argument, 214—by a jest, 214—example of such cure, 214—cure of by a pretended operation, 215—instantaneous cure of, 216.
Intellectual qualifications of physician, 180.
Intercourse of sane with insane, 153.
Interests of superintendents of public and private asylums, 174.
Isolation, complete, 90.
Italy, asylums in, 227.
Ivry, Esquirol's establishment at, 220—separate houses at, 185.

Keepers, duties and responsibility of, 160—properly educated in France, 164—qualifications of, 221—one for each patient, 221—

numbers of, 222—proportions of to patients, 147—ought to be frequently changed, 205—disadvantages of such a step, 206—care of lunatics confided entirely to, 124.
Kitchen, patients employed in, 228.

Labour, 229—division of, 229—as a remedy, 92—ought to have an object, 192.
Language, profane and obscene, heard in asylums, 161.
Legislative interference, 173.
Liberation of prisoners from Bastile, 137—of patients from cells of Bicêtre, 137.
Liberty, what is meant by, in an asylum, 204.
Longevity, is it increased by insanity? 73.
Lucett's method of treatment, 216.
Lucid intervals, 88.
Lunatics, proportion of, that may be employed, 93—employed as keepers, advantages and evils of, 164–201—supposed to be callous to insults, 159.

Males least subject to insanity, 68.
Mania, 47—active or passive, 48.
Marriage, influence of, on insanity, 67.
Meals, solitary, 171.
Medical treatment at one time supposed to be fruitless, 123.
Mental powers, division of, 3.
Mental manifestation, connexion of with brain, 3.
Menteith, Mr. A. E., speech of, at meeting of Prison Discipline Society, 103.
Metivier, resident physician at Ivry, 222.
Milanese physician cured insanity by chaining in a well, 216.
Minds of patients corrupted by keepers, 161.
Monomania, definition of, 17.
Montrose, introduction of worship at, 211.
Moral treatment, 156—at one time not attempted, 123—fallacies as to, 214—quackeries in, 216.
Mortality, rate of among insane, 75.
Mound in centre of airing-grounds, 189.
Muffling, 105.
Music-rooms, 229.

Mystery foolish and hurtful, 216.
Nantes, asylum at, 112.
Negligence in some small asylums, 121.
Night-keeper, 186—advantages of, 186.
Night visits of commissioners, 157—objections to, 157.
Number of lunatics in England, 51—in Scotland, 51.

Occupation, 177—should be real, 230—for higher classes of patients, 230.
Oppression, acts of, in asylums, 145.
Oubliettes, asylums served as such, 116.

Paralytic maniacs, proportion of, 78—provisions for, in the construction of asylums, 183.
Pariset sanctions dancing, 219.
Park at Ivry, 221.
Patients, noisy, placed in separate houses, 185—proportion of, 80.
Patients irritated for amusement of visitors, 162.
Physician, qualifications of, 178.
Pinel's exposure of the "tact" of the English physicians, 218—introduction of a system of treatment founded on humanity, 138.
Pirna in Saxony, asylum at, 224.
Prejudices as to the necessity for harsh treatment, 172—as to the effects of medicine, 178.
Prevalence of insanity under free or despotic governments, 62—in America, 64—causes of, 64.
Pride, monomania of, 23.
Professions particularly affected by insanity, 56.
Propensities, definition of, 3.
Proportion of sane to insane population, 52.
Punishment, corporeal, generally abandoned, 145—when admissible, 203.

Recoveries, proportion of, 224, 228.
Reflective and perceptive powers, definition of, 3.
Religion and superstition, monomania of, 31.
Religious feelings, cultivation of, 213.
Religious worship in asylums, error as to, 206—discrimination of cases fitted for, 207—should be regulated by idiosyncracies of patients,

207—classes of patients to be admitted, 207—classes to be excluded from, 208—indispensable in some forms of madness, 210—mode in which it should be performed, 210—effects of, 210.
Reluctance of friends to confine insane, 91.
Remuneration, in money, for labour of lunatics, 197.
Rich, provision for in asylums, 169.
Rickett's, Mr., opinion as to religious worship, 210, 212.
Rouen, grounds at, 190.

Sacrament, patients admitted to, 213—objections to such a step, 213.
Salpetrière, ball at, 218.
Samaritan Societies, 199.
Satyriasis, 18.
Season, influence of, on mortality of insane, 76.
Seclusion of sane in asylums, 113.
Sense of injury sometimes preternaturally acute, 160.
Sentiments, definitions of, 3.
Services, religious, private, 208—should be regulated by idiosyncracies of patients, 207 ;—sex, no distinction of, in some asylums, 128.
Sexes, provisions for different proportions of, 184.
Site of an asylum, 181—external beauty of, 220, 229—effects of on health, 182.
Sonnenstein, grounds at, 190—religious worship at, 213.
St. Vincent de Paul, efforts of, 100.
Students admitted at Salpetrière, 166.
Suicidal maniacs, proportions of, 82.
Suicides in France, 84.
Sunday should be selected as the day for religious worship in an asylum, 209—reasons for, and advantages of this choice, 209.
Superstition blended with rational treatment in Egypt and at Gheel, 141.
System pursued previous to 1815, 99.

Tasks appointed for lunatics, 198.
Tenements of one story, 221.
Terraces at Charenton, 192.
Terror, excitement of as a remedy, 125.
Tom o' Bedlams, origin of, 101.
Travelling, substitute for isolation, 178.
Trees in airing grounds, 189.

Vanity, monomania of, 26.
Varieties of insanity, arrangement of, 10.
Venice, asylum at, 112.
Visit to an asylum as it ought to be, 228.
Visit to asylums as they were, 132.
Voisin and Falret's establishment, 219.

Wages for labour of lunatics, 195—advantage of, 196—withheld in some institutions, 195.
Wages of keepers should be increased, 165.
Warburton's establishment, 185.
Water-closets, 185.
Willis's Pencillings by the Way, 227.
Workhouses, lunatics confined in, 107, 110.
Working-houses for lunatics, 198.
Workshops, 229.
Worship, religious, errors as to, 206—discrimination of cases fitted for, 207.

York asylum, abuses in, 130.

Date Due

SEP 1 4 '67

YALE
MEDICAL
LIBRARY

Demco 293-5

FRY

me,W.A.
F.: What asylums were, are, and ought to be... 1837.

Call no.
RC439
837B
c.2

Electrotyped by Adrian & Sons, Brooklyn.

W. H. F. Browne, M. D.